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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General,

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U.S. Armyreported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 27, 1875.

Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, U. S. Army (Retired)— Died February 19, 1875, at Chicago, Ill. First Lieutenant Jacob H. Counselman, First Artillery—Died February 21, 1875, at Baltimore, Md.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending March 3, 1875.

Tuesday, February 23.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of Samuel Murphy, a rejected recruit of the General Service U. S. Army, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry, by whom he was enlisted.

S. Army, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry, by whom he was enlisted.

To be discharged.—Recruits Martion O'Donnell and Carl A. Carlsson, General Mounted Service, now at Recruiting Rendezvous, New York City; Privates Theodore Deubel, F. First Battalion Thirteenth Infantry; Pierce Thecker, G, Sixteenth Infantry, now with his command; Martin L. Keck, A, Fifth Cavalry, now supposed to be with his command; Richard Fitzgerald, Band of the Second Artillery, now with his command. By direction of the President, so much of S. O. No. 292, November 1, 1870, from this office, as accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant A. F. Bayard, Fourth Cavalry, to date October 29, 1870, is revoked, and he is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, at his own request, as of the said date (October 29, 1870), under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 2.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General—Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the commanding officer Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon George W. Adair. Assistant Surgeon Adair, on being relieved, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

Private Michael C'Brien, A, First Cavalry, having completed the duties assigned him in Orders No. 10, January 23, 1875, from Headquarters Benicia Barracks.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings is detailed as a member of the board of Officers appointed in S. O. No. 28, Par. 2, of the 16th instant, from this office, vice Assistant Surgeon George Y. Commissary of Subsistence, mill received and the commissary of Subsistence, mill received and the commissary of Subsistence, mill received and the commissary of Subsistence, mill received and commissary of Subsistence, mil

lieved.

Major Robert Macfeely, Commissary of Subsistence, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Major Thomas J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence, will, as directed by telegram of this date, from this office, report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Wednesday, February 24.

Wednesday, February 24.

So much of S. O. No. 23, Par. 4, of the 6th instant, from this office, as relates to Captain S. F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster, is revoked.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Captain E. D. Baker will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte by an officer to be detailed by the Commanding General of that Department, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and relieve Captain T. J. Eckerson of his duties, reporting by letter on his arrival there to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic. Captain Eckerson, on being relieved by Captain Baker, will report to the Commanding General Department of Dakota to relieve Captain G. W. Bradley from duty in that Department. Captain Bradley, on being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and from that place report by telegraph to the Commanding General Department.

Department of Arizona for assignment to duty in that Department.

So much of S. O. No. 23, of the 6th instant, from this office, as directs Captain George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, to report to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty at Raleigh, N. C., is amended to direct him to so report for assignment to duty at Atlanta, Ga.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Robert P. Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 246, November 12, 1874, from this office, is still further extended six months.

The order to join his regiment at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, given Second Lieutenant George S. Young, Seventh Infantry, with his appointment, is amended so as to direct him to report in person to the commanding officer Newport Barracks, Ky.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket is detailed to perform special service in conformity with instructions which will be communicated to him through the Inspector-General at the War Department.

Thursday, February 25.

Thursday, February 25.

To be discharged.—Recruit Allen W. Monical, General Service, now supposed to be at Newport Barracks, Ky.; Private William R. Tustin, alias William R. Tyson, C. Eighth Cavalry, now with his command; Corporal Walter Brode, M, Fifth Artillery, now with his command; Privates Huston Noble, I, Second Cavalry, now with his command; Cornelius H. Lee, G, Second Artillery, now in the hands of the civil authorities.

The leave of above

ities.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Theodore Schwan, Eleventh Infantry (Fort Griffin, Texas), in S. O. No. 21, February 2, 1875, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Friday, February 26, 1875].

Saturday, February 27.

General's Office, on Friday, February 26, 1875].

Saturday, February 27.

To be discharged.—Recruit Monroe Haney, General Service, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Private Joseph Ihl, Band of the Fifteenth Infantry, now with his command; Saddler William H. Arnold, K, Fifth Cavalry, now supposed to be at St. Louis Barracks, Mo.; Privates John Farrell and John L. Gill, C, Sixteenth Infantry, now with their command.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge the following detachments of recruits: Two hundred to Omaha, Neb., where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to the Third Cavalry. One hundred to Caddo Station, Indian Territory, not later than March 12, 1875, where transportation will await the detachment, which will be reported by telegraph upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the wife of Commissary Sergeant John Hessler, U. S. A., with transportation from Cheyenne, Wyoning Territory, to Fort Concho, Texas (the cost thereof to be deducted from the pay of her husband).

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, in S. O. No. 181, August 19, 1874, from this office, is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Monday, March 1.

First Lieutenant Joan W. Eckles. Fifteenth Infan-

certificate of disability.

Monday, March 1.

First Lieutenant Joan W. Eckles, Fifteenth Infantry, having complied with telegraphic instructions dated February 12, 1875, from this office, will proceed to join his station.

Inspector-General N. H. Davis will inspect certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores on hand at the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, New York City, reported as requiring the action of an Inspector, and for which Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is responsible.

To be discharged.—Private John Wytmer, I, Fifth Cavalry, now with his command.

Tuesdav. March 2.

Tuesday, March 2.

Tuesday, March. 2.

By direction of the President, Major Henry C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved as a member of the Retiring Board convened in New York City by S. O. No. 240, November 5, 1874, from this office, and will report to the Commanding General Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Texas.

Private William M. Ward, L, Third Cavalry, who escaped from confinement, and surrendered Nov. 25, 1874, to the military authorities at Baton Rouge, La., will be held to serve the remainder of his term of sentence at that post.

will be field to serve the remainder of his term of sentence at that post.

To be discharged.—Privates Frank E. Aldrich, C. Twenty-third Infantry, now in confinement at Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Calvin M. Stuart, D, First Cavalry, now at Nashville, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W.T.Sherman, General of the Army of the United States Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Cotonet W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for two months, granted First Lieutenant John W. Bubb, R. Q. M., Fourth Infantry, by S. O. No. 102, Headquarters Division of the Missouri, 1874, is extended one month. (S. O. No. 11, February 23.)

2. At the request of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers in the Second Cavalry are announced: First Lieutenant Wm. C. Rawolle, from Company K to Company B, vice First Lieutenant Colon Augur, from Company K to Company B. (Ibid.)

1. Captain William H. Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry, recently promoted, will proceed without delay to join Company I of that regiment, in the Department of the Gulf, to which his promotion carries him. (S. O. No 12, February 25.)

2. Corporal John H. Collins, Company E, Fifth Artillery, is hereby attached for instruction to the Company (C) of his Regiment stationed at the Artillery School, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va. He will

report in person to the Commanding Officer Company C, Fifth Artillery, May 1, 1875, and will be relieved from duty with that Company and ordered to his proper station by the Commanding Officer, Artillery School, at the close of the academic year, May 1, 1876.

The leave of absence for one month, granted Captain E. C. Bowen, Eleventh Infantry, by S. O. No. 10, Headquarters Department of Texas, 1875, is extended two months. (S. O. No. 13, February 26.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of Febru's ary, 1875:

Majors Warren, Abbot, Captain Benyaurd, Mr. Jackson E. Sickels, Mr. Paul O. Hebert—February 2. Board of Commissioners appointed by G. O., No. 73, W. D., A.-G. O., 1874, "to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River, subject to inundation," dissolved, to date January 18, 1875.

Lieutenant Symons—February 4. The leave of absence for seven days, granted by his commanding officer, extended ten days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Majors Warren, Abbot —February 18. Board of Officers to assemble at Army Building, New York City, February 20, to consider and report upon the probable feasibility and utility of a proposed railroad route from Austin, Texas, to Topolovampo, on the west coast of Mexico.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—February 18. Changes in the advertising list of the War Department.

Cantain Holgate—February 20. Relieved from duty

ment.
Captain Holgate—February 20. Relieved from duty on Staff of the Commanding General Department of Texas, and to report in person for temporary duty to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, Willet's Point, N. Y.
Officers of Engineers—February 23. Letter of Board of Engineers for fortifications upon the thickness of Breast-height Walls for Barbette Batteries.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut .- Gen. P. H. Sheridan : Hdq'rt'rs New Orleans, La

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'rt'rs New Orleans, La DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge.—A General Court-martial was constituted to convene at Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La., February 25. Detail for the court: Major James Belger, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen, U. S. Army; Captain Clayton Hale and First Lieutenant W. H. Vinal, Sixteenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant I. O. Shelby, Sixteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Third Infantry.—A General Court-martial was con-

Sixteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Third Infantry.—A General Court-martial was constituted to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., February 24. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Jacob F. Kent, John H. Page, Edward Moale, Charles Hobart; First Lieutenants George W. H. Stouch, John W. Hannay. First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, Judge-Advocate.

New Orleans.—A General Court-martial was constituted to meet in New Orleans, La., February 24. Detail for the court: Captain Robert A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry; Captains De Witt C. Poole, A. H. Goodloe, Tweuty-second Infantry; First Lieutenants W. J. Reedy, William Conway, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenants S. N. Holmes, W. S. Davies, Thirteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Shreveport.—A General Court-martial was constituted to meet at Shreveport, La., March 1. Detail for the court: Captain Daingerfield Parker, Third Infantry; First Lieutenants W. C. Bartlett, Third Infantry; James M. Bell and Donald McIntosh, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenants William Gerlach, Third Infantry; Geo. D. Wallace, Seventh Cavalry. Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

cate.

First Artillery.—A General Court martial was constituted to meet at Key West, Fla., March 1. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major C. L. Best; Captains W. M. Graham, Frank E. Taylor; First Lieutenants R. G. Shaw, Wm. F. Reynolds, Jr.; Second Lieutenant Frank S. Rice, Second Lieutenant John P. Wisser, Judge-Advocate, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA

Brig.-General Ai/red H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn Seconth Infantry.—Captain C. C. Rawn was Febru-ary 18 relieved from duty as a member of General Court-martial.

Court-martial.

Twentieth Infantry.—This regiment has been designated to be immediately armed with Springfield rifles, calibre 45, with trowel bayonets and intrenching tools.

Payment of Troops.—Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was February 22 directed to make payments to February 28, 1875, of the troops stationed at Fort Randall and Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Paul, and report at Department Headquarters for duty in connection with the relief of sufferers from the ravages of grasshoppers.

Ravages of grasshoppers.

Quartermaster's Department.—Previous orders were February 22 so modified as to direct Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on public service in connection with the transfer of fifty six-mule teams and wagons from this Department to the Department of the Missouri, instead of in charge of fifty six mule wagons and teams ordered to the Department of the Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURL

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Medicul Department.—A. A. Surgeon M. O'Brien, U.
S. Army, was February 18 ordered to report to the
commanding officer Fort Lyon, C. T., for duty.

On the recommendation of the medical director of
the Department, A. A. Surgeon J. L. Powell, U. S.
Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was February 24
ordered to the Contonment on the North Fort of Red
River, Texas.

the Department, A. A. Surgeon J. L. Powell, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was February 24 ordered to the Contonment on the North Fort of Red River, Texas.

The Grasshopper Sufferers.—In order as rapidly as possible to distribute supplies of food, under the late act of Congress, to such of the people of Kansas as have been made destitute by the ravages of grasshoppers, the following course is directed in Special Department Orders, dated February 25, to be pursued:

Provisions will be sent to the military posts of Fort Riley, Fort Hays, Fort Larned, and Fort Dodge, and to such other points on the lines of the railroads, as may be hereafter designated. The Governor of the State has been requested to designate county officials of the counties in which such destitution exists, to proceed to the points indicated in this order, with lists of the names of the destitute in their respective counties, and taking with them also such wagons or other means of transportation as may be sufficient to carry to each county the necessary supply of provisions for its destitute. The object of these two requests to the Governor is: 1st, that we may have the basis of enrollment upon which to issue without prolonged delay, which would be occasioned by making a complete enrollment of the destitute by Army officers before sending any relief to those now suffering; and, 2d, to save for the purchase of food as much of the appropriation as possible, it being the order of the War Department that all expenses of transporting provisions to the destitute must be charged to and taken from the appropriation. The railroads transport all such supplies free to the points of distribution on such railroads, and if the counties will transport the supplies from these points to their own destitute, nearly the whole appropriation can be used for buying food. The military officers appointed to issue supplies to the destitute will be instructed to issue on basis of the lists thus brought in by the county official, the lists of destitute brought in

counties west of Fort Riley.

Cheyenne Agency.—Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Neill, commanding, February 22, sent the following despatch from this point to Brigadier-General Pope: Stone Calf has come in here to surrender himself and the whole Cheyenne tribe, about 1,600 in number, with two German white women. The main body is still three days travel from here. I will send an ambulance out to-morrow morning to bring in the white women captives. Stone Calf has agreed that they shall give up their arms and ponies, go into camp and attend the daily roll-call. Gray Beard, Heap of Birds, and all the principal chiefs, except Medicine Water, are with Stone Calf.

Stone Calf.

Fifth Infantry.—First Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin was February 23 ordered to proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., in order to complete his property accounts, which he was unable to complete in consequence of his sudden relief from duty at that post to take part in the Indian Territory Expedition.

Leave of absence for one month was February 24 granted Second Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, Fifth Infantry (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

ral E. O. C. Ord: Headq rters, Omaha, Neb. Fort Laramie.—A. correspondent writes us under date of February 18: Notwithstanding that the mercury freezes in the thermometer, and the nearest city is ninety miles distant, Fort Laramie is now one of the gayest and pleasantest of posts in the Department. We had the pleasure of witnessing two plays, the characters in which being sustained by Lieutenant Price, Captain Spanlding, Lieutenants Craig, La Point, and Peale, and Mr. Thompson and Mr. Ford, and Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Price, in the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," and Captain Spaulding, Major Morton, and Lieutenants Price, La Point, and Craig, and Miss Barrett and Mrs. Craig, in the farce of "The Rough Dramond," all of whom performed their parts in a superior and most excellent manner. Without going into details, it is but just to say that Lieutenant Price and Mrs. Bailey fairly rival professionals in histrionic ability. There was also a hop, a real genuine garrison hop. When one heard the soft and sweet strains of the music of a fine band, and saw the handsome tollettes of the ladies and the gorgeous uniforms of the officers, and joined in the prevailing mirth and happiness, he could scarcely realize that civilization was so far away.

DEPARTMENT OF TREAS.

Brigadier-Gen C. C. Auour: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Fourth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Dominick Lynch,
Jr., died at Fort Clark, Texas, on the 21st of February,
in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He was born in
Virginia, but entered the Army from New York, as
Second Lieutenant, in September, 1867, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant in 1871.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH. Major-General I. McDowell: Headq'rs, Louisville, Ky. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

il I. McDowell: Headquarters, Lo Major-General I. McDouell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky, Sixteenth Infantry.—The promotion of First Lieutenant Wm. H. Clapp, R. Q. M., Nashville, Tern., to be Captain vice Bartholomew, deceased, which carries him to Company I, Little Rock, Ark., was announced in S. O., February 24.

Leave of absence for twenty days was February 23 granted First Lieutenant Merritt Barber, Sixteenth Infantry, to take effect after the completion of duty on which he is engaged.

fantry, to take effect which he is engaged.

which he is engaged.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Captain Birney B. Keeler, Acting Judge-Advocate, was February 23 ordered to accompany the division commander on a tour of inspection of the posts in Tennessee, Georgia, East Florida, and North and South Carolina.

Captain Birney B. Keeler, Eighteenth Infantry, was February 24 appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General McDowell.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Mejor-General W. S. Hancock : Hdg'rt'rs, New York,

Me; or-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'rt'rs, New York. Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending March 2, 1875; Captain C. W. Foster, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army; Colonel James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry; Captain E. R. Ames, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Frank A. Edwards, First Cavalry; Geo. E. Pond, Eighth Cavalry; E. O. Fechét, Second Artillery.

Second Artillery.

Artillery.—Commanders of companies of the Second, Third, and Fifth Artillery (except those at Fort Monroe, Va.), serving in this Division, will, without delay, prepare and forward to Headquarters, requisitions for Springfield rifles, calibre 45, with trowel bayonets and intrenching tools, and trowel bayonet scabbards.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was February 24 granted First Lieutenant Abram G. Verplanck (Fort Hamilton, N. H. H.)

Inspector-General's Department.—Leave of absence

Inspector-General's Department .--Leave of Inspector-General's Department.—Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was March 1 granted Major Elisha H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General (Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City).

vision of the Atlantic, New York City).

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward Alexander Jandel, U. S. Army, recently appointed, was ordered March 1 to report, in person, to the commanding officer, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for temporary duly at that post.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply, through the proper channel, for an extension of six months, was February 26 granted Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White, U. S. Army (Fort Porter, N. Y.), provided he arranges for suitable medical attendance to the garrison during his absence, without cost to the Government.

Hort Monroe — A. General Court-martial was an

to the Government.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., March 5. Detail for the court: Captains Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; John R. Myrick, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery; John C. Scantling, Second Artillery; C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Ira MacNutt, Third Artillery; E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery. First Lieutenant Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

The Weather at West Breaks.

The Weather at Fort Brady.—A correspondent writes us under date of February 16, 1875: From your account it appears to have been quite cool up at Fetterman last month, but the record below will show that it is not sultry here. The medical officer's official report for the last fifteen days is as follows:

Minimu Date. Maxim Feb. 9 —14

It snowed for eleven days out of the fifteen, and during six days the wind was violent. The average depth of snow is now about four feet. A mercurial thermometer examined every two hours at the guardhouse showed that on the night of the 18th and 18th, the mercury was all in the bulb for eight hours, and the next night it was the same for six hours.

roe, Va.-A very heart-rendering accid-

took place at this post on the morning of March 1, which deprived a most worthy, kindly, and popular officer of his wife and only daughter, and has thrown a deep gloom over the whole of this military community. As the wife and daughter of First Lieutenant James Curry, Fifth Artillery, were crossing Mill Creek in a small skiff, about 10 o'clock in the morning, on their way to the post cemetery, purposing to pay a visit of affection to the family burial plot, the skiff accidently filled and sank, and before help could arrive Mrs. Curry and her daughter were drowned. The bodies were recovered in less than half an hour, and strenuous efforts were made by Surgeon J. R. Smith, U. S. Army, to restore life; but it was not in the power of medical skill to succeed. Mrs. Curry was the daughter of a Major in the état-Major of the Prussian army, who served at Waterloo under Blucher. She was a most estimable lady, of strongly marked character, and her loss is generally and deeply regretted. The warmest sympathy of this entire command goes out spontaneously for the bereaved husband and father.

Fort Hamilton.—Shortly after seven o'clock on the

ner loss is generally and deeply regreted. The warmest sympathy of this entire command goes out spontaneously for the bereaved husband and father.

Fort Hamilton.—Shortly after seven o'clock on the
evening of March 3, a fire broke out in the officers'
quarters in the casemates at Fort Hamilton, New York
Harbor, in the apartments of First Lieutenant F. W.
Hess, who was absent at dinner when it occurred.
The following account is abbreviated from the New
York daily papers. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered. The men
were immediately summoned to quarters, and the hose
being attached to the hydrants, several streams were
brought to bear upon the fire. The cold northeast
storm of sleet was beating furiously through the sally
port, and the wind driving in formed an eddy and
fanned the flames with fearful rapidity. A squad of
men were set at work in removing the powder from
the magazine to a safe distance from the threatened
fortification. Fire engine at length arrived from
Brooklyn, and rendered valuable assistance. Colonel
Geo. W. Getty, commanding Third Artillery, directed
the movements of his men. Lieut. Burbank sustained
the loss of all his furniture and many valuable papers.
Lieutenants Hess, Knower, and Eaton also lost considerable property. Great excitement prevailed among
the residents of the yillage outside the fort, whose fears
of an explosion were intense. The timely precautions
of the officers of the garrison in the removal of the
powder from the magazine, however, becoming known,
had the effect of allaying fears. At eleven o'clock the
fire was nearly out, and fully under control. It is
difficult to estimate the loss that is entailed to the
Government. The officers and their families are the
heaviest losers, being driven out of shelter and suffering the loss of their effects.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC. Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: H'dg'rs San Francisco, Cal. DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

Benicia Barracks.—Second Lieutenani Alexander
O. Brodie Regimental Adjutant, First Cavalry,
was February 17 relieved, and Second Lieutenant
James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., detailed as a member of
the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Benicia
Barracks, Cal. Barracks, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Briq.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Payment of Troops.—Major and Paymaster James P.
Canby was February 6 ordered to pay the troops to include the muster of December 31, 1874, at Forts
Stevens, Oregon, and Cape Disappointment, W. T.
Major and Paymaster Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymasmaster, to pay the troops to include the muster of December 31, 1874, at Fort Townsend, W. T.

Tracking fort, Infontry, Leave of absence for one

Twenty-first Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the Department and to apply to Division Headquarters for an extension for one month, and to the War Department for a further extension for six months, was February 9 granted Captain Stephen P. Jocelyn (Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.)

Regard of Investigation.—A board of officers to consist

Walla, Wash. T.)

Board of Investigation.—A board of officers to consist of—Captain Moses Harris, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Robert H. Fletcher, Twenty-first Infantry; A. A. Surgeon George C. Douglas, was to assemble at Fort Lapwai, I. T., February 25, at the request of David C. Kelley, Post Trader, Fort Lapwai, to investigate certain accusations made against him by John B. Montieth, Indian Agent, or others, which resulted in a report from Indian Inspector Vandever, based on which the store of Mr. Kelley was closed and his functions as post trader suspended by direction of the department commander.

Cape Hancock.—The military post and batteries

department commander.

Cape Hancock.—The military post and batteries on the north side of the Columbia River, having been designated by the Secretary of War, as "Fort Canby," in honor of the distinguished officer, the late Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Edward Richard Sprigg Canby, the name of the Cape now called Disappointment will hereafter be officially known as Cape "Hancock" (as designated on maps of the United States engineer office) the name given May 19, 1792, to this promontory by Captain Robert Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia River.

M. Champion, a French chemist, states that the heat developed by a given quantity of nitroglycerine when exploded is capable of exerting, when converted into motion, a maximum energy fully five times that produced by the explosion of the same amount of gunpowder, and three thousand times more than that caused through the combustion of an equal quantity of coal. A single quart of nitroglycerine, it is asserted, has the potential energy of 5500-horse power, working during 10 hours. It remains to invent a machine in which the gigantic force can be harnessed and controlled.

'ARMY AND NAVY BILLS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Logan reported, in the Senate, February 24th, without amendment, House bill 844, to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the Army, and it was passed.

On February 25th, the Senate Committee on Pensions was discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 712, to enable discharged soldiers to receive money commutations upon orders for artificial limbs that are dated on or before June 16, 1870. They also reported adversals on the bill 10 grant a posion

also reported adversely on the bill to grant a pension to the widow of General G. L. Johnson.

The communication from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the contract with Miss Vinnie Ream for the statue of Admiral Farragut, was taken from the Committee on Naval Affairs and referred to the Com-

Committee on Naval Affairs and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Pratt made an ineffectual effort to get up bill 2190, granting pensions to the soldiers or their widows of the war of 1812. This bill would admit to the pension rolls about 5,000 persons of about the age of 80 years, and restore about 60 who were dropped on account of disloyalty. The Senate refused to lay aside the pending order and take up this bill by a vote of 34 to 29.

34 to 29.

On February 26th, the Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate the report of the Inspector on National Cemeteries, which was ordered to be printed; also, report of the Expedition to the Black Hills, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Custer, which

command of Brevet Brigadier General Custer, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cragin, from the Naval Committee, reported, with amendment, House Joint Resolution 157, authorizing Captain Wells, of the Navy, to accept the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred on him by the President of the French Republic; and submitted an adverse report on Senate bill 1259, to authorize the appointment of Walton Cable as a master in the Navy on the Retired List.

appointment of Walton Cable as a master in the Navy on the Retired List.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a bill (S. 1355), to amend ar act fixing the rank of professors of mathematics in the Navy, approved May 31, 1872.

In the Senate, February 27th, Mr. Logan submitted the report of the Conference on bill 2093, for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, which was concurred in. The House recedes from their disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agrees to the same with amendments as follows: In the 14th line, after word "action" add the words "and every such officer now borne on the Retired List shall be continued thereon notwithstanding the provisions of sec. 2, chap. 38, act of March 30, 1868," and the Senate agreed to the same.

same.

In the 17th line, after words "arm or leg," add "or has an arm or leg permanently disabled by reason of resection on account of wounds."

In 18th line, after the word "battle," add the words: "And be it also provided, That no retired officer shall be affected by this act who has been retired or may hereafter be retired on the rank held by him at the time of his retirement," all which the Senate agreed to.

The President has approved the bills for the relief of Major J. W. Nichols, paymaster, and J. W. Drew, late additional paymaster.

of major J. W. Michols, paymaster, and J. W. Drew, late additional paymaster.

Mr. Logan submitted the report of the Committee

of Conference on the disagreeing votes on House bill 3912 to reduce and fix the Adjutant-General's Department—the Senate receding from its disagreement to the bill of the House, and agreeing to the same. Report concurred in.

Report concurred in.

In the House, February 27th, House Joint Resolution 104, for the relief of Lowell A. Chamberlain was passed. It authorizes the President to restore him to his position, first lieutenant, in the First Regiment of Artillery, with the same rank and date of commission and without forfeiture of pay, as if he had not tendered his resignation; provided the President shall be convinced, upon an examination of the evidence in the case, that the dismissal of said Chamberlain by sentence of the General Court-martial before which he was tried, would have been unjust and not warranted by the facts; and provided further, that no vacancy which may hereafter occur in the grade of first licutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery shall be filled until the number of officers in that grade in the said regiment shall be reduced to the number now allowed by law. The resolution sets forth that Licutenant Chamberlain tendered his resignation under the apprehension that he would be dismissed.

Chamberian tendered his resignation under the apprehension that he would be dismissed.

The House passed Senate bill 134, for the relief of Daniel S. Mershon, Jr., providing for the payment to him of \$46,715.08 in full payment and discharge of his claim for work done and material furnished in the construction of the side-wheel steamer Cimarron.

It receded from its amendments to Senate bill 588, approximate the action taken by the Secretary of Western Construction of the side wheels the secretary of Western Construction taken by the Secretary of Western Construction the side wheels the secretary of Western Construction taken by the Secretary of Western Construction the side wheels the secretary of Western Construction taken by the Secretary of Western Construction the side was supposed to the side of the side o

construction of the side-wheel steamer Cimarron.

It receded from its amendments to Senate bill 588, approving the action taken by the Secretary of War, under the act approved July 15, 1870, and agreed to it under the following additional section:

Sec. 2. That hereafter when any person who was mustered out as a supernumerary officer of the Army with one year's pay and allowances, in addition to the pay and allowances due him at the date of his discharge, under the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purpose, approved July 15, 1870, shall be re-appointed by the President an officer of the Army. Such appointment shall be under and with the express condition that 50 per cent. of such officer's pay shall be stopped monthly until the sum total of the extra years pay and allowances received by him when mustered out as aforesaid shall have been refunded to the United States."

Also, from its amendment to the title of the bill, and agreeing to the amendment of the title as foilows:

"An act approving the action taken by the Secretary of War under the act approved July 15, 1870, and to provide for repayments of certain moneys paid to officers mustered out of the Army as supernumerary, but subsequently re-appointed by the President,

The Senate agreed to the above, and the report of the Conference Committee was concurred in.

During the consideration in the House, on the 1st inst., of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, quite a discussion took place on the proposed appropriation for the conversion and rifling of guns. The following clause gave rise to it: "For the conversion and rifling of heavy guns, \$75,000. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend for this purpose an additional sum of \$100,000 out of specific appropriations heretofore made for forts in the act entitled "an act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence for the fiscal year ending June 30; 1876, approved February 10, 1875, to be taken provata from the amount appropriated for said forts."

The chairman of the committee explained that the object of the appropriation was for the purpose of making guns or the convertion of smooth bores into rifled guns, and not for making tests. Appropriations had been made year by year for experiments, and as a method of conversion had been reached which the Chief of Engineers considered successful, it was thought better to provide guns for our armaments than to go and expend two or three hundred thousand dollars

method of conversion had been reached which the Chief of Engineers considered successful, it was thought better to provide guns for our armaments than to go on and expend two or three hundred thousand dollars annually for making expensive tests.

A motion having been made to strike out "rifling" and insert "tests," Mr. Hall stated that the word "rifling" carried out the intention of the Committee on Appropriations—the object being to make the provision so definite that whatever conversion of guns may be done should be in the direction of rifling and none other. The word "tests" would subject this appropriation to an objection made to certain others, which had been uselessly expended in experiments—wasted on patents, such as Wiard's. The money should be used in converting the old Rodman guns into rifled ones, under the direction of the War Department.

Mr. Coburn also took ground against further experiments or tests. The President, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Ordnance had said these large castiron cannons could be cheaply converted into the best kind of ordnance, and desired it to be done.

Mr. Maynard referred to the fact of the Army and Navy Journal having criticised the appropriation as being made for the berefit of Mr. Wirrd which in-

Mr. Maynard referred to the fact of the Arma and Navy Journal having criticised the appropriation as being made for the benefit of Mr. Wiard, which induced Mr. Hall to again explain that the object of the committee in adopting the language used in the clause was to prevent the money being spent in the woolgathering performances of Norman Wiard, and to devote it to rifling these old cannon belonging to the Covernment.

vote it to rifling these old cannon belonging to the Government.

A proposition was made to have the work done in Government workshops by the Government itself, but on it being explained that there is no machinery in the arsenals capable of executing such work, and that an additional appropriation of \$50,000 would be required to supply it, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Starkweather objected to taking from the small amount appropriated for fortifications, fifteen per cent. for rifling guns, and stated that both the Ordnance and Engineer Departments desired that this proposed appropriation should be a separate one. Mr. Garfield, on the contrary, clung to the proposition, as the Committee on Appropriations had been of opinion for several years that money had been uselessly appropriated for fortifications which were not armed with heavy guns, and had concluded to give \$75,000 out of the Treasury, and allow \$100,000 of the sum appropriated for fortifications to be used in making heavy 8-inch guns for them.

priated for fortifications to be used in making heavy 8-inch guns for them.

Mr. Hawley argued in favor of \$75,000 for converting guns and \$100,000 for completing experiments with the seven or eight guns which had been authorized to be made. Large sums had already been spent in rifling guns, one of which had been fired fired hundred times. If the seven others could be finished, the \$100,000 could be used in testing the life of them. He offered an amendment to strike out the words "this purpose," and insert "testing the experimental guns authorized by law," but it was not agreed to.

Mr. Starkweather finally moved to strike out all the clause except "For conversion and rifling of heavy guns, \$75,000," and the amendment was adopted—thus leaving intact the Fortification bill which had already been passed and become a law.

March 1st, the following enrolled bills were signed

commend, and do recommend to their respective ouse, as follows:

recommend, and do recommend to their respective House, as follows:

That the House recede from their disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate and agree to the same, with amendments as follows:

In the fourteenth line, after the word "action," add the words "and every such officer now borne on the retired list shall be continued thereon, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, chapter 38, act of March 30, 1868:" and the Senate agree to the same.

Also, in the seventeenth line, after the words "arm or leg," add the words "or has an arm or leg permanently disabled by reason of resection on account of wounds;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Also, in the eighteenth line, after the word "battle," add the words "And be it also provided, That no retired officer shall be affected by this act who has been retired or may hereafter be retired on the rank held by him at the time of his retirement;" and the Senate agree to the same.

him at the time of his retirement;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from their disagreement to the second amendment of the Senate by which the title was amended, and agree to the same.

JOHN A. LOGAN, GEO. E. SPENCER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CHAS. ALBRIGHT, C. D. MACDOUGALL,

P. M. B. YOUNG,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

The sections referred to as thus amended read as follows:

The sections referred to as thus amended read as follows:

Sec. 2. That all officers of the Army who have been heretofore retired by reason of disability arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer, Service at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list and receive pay hereafter accordingly; and this section shall be taken and construed to include those now borne on the retired list placed upon it on account of wounds received in action, and every such officer now borne on the retired list shall be continued thereon, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, chapter 38, act of March 30, 1868. Provided, That no part of the foregoing act shall apply to those officers who had been in service as commissioned officers twenty-five years at the date of their retirement, nor to those retired officers who had lost an arm or leg, or has an arm or leg permanently disabled by reason of resection on account of wounds, or both eyes by reason of wounds received in battle; And be it also provided, That no retired officer shall be affected by this act who had been retired or may hereafter be retired on the rank held by him at the time of his retirement; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and are hereby, repealed.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S APPEAL.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., October 28, 1874.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States : To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: Respectfully, but very urgently, I renew my appeal to you to order a review of my case. I put it on the ground, solely, that public justice demands it. If I satisfy you of that, then surely, I shall not continue to appeal to you in vain. The feelings of a true man and a true soldier will impel you to do justice to a brother-soldier who has been cruelly wronged.

If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged—so plain that no honest man can deny it—I desire not to be heard.

not to be heard. You could not indeed refuse to hear me, if I show You could not indeed refuse to hear me, if I show only a strong probable case; because my sentence is a continuing sentence, on which an appeal always lies to the pardoning power for reasonable probable cause. It is not only a sentence of disgrace—so far as the just sentiment of the country does not utterly reject it—to me, and to my children after me, and to a name which has been honorable in American history, but it is strictly, in law, a continuing sentence; a sentence of official disqualification so long as I live. And there the appeal lies; for good sufficient cause; for manifest error—on new evidence, or other proof of error and wrong.

guns, \$75,000," and the amendment was adopted—thus leaving intact the Fortification bill which had already been passed and become a law.

March 1st, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President: S. 330, fixing the number of paymasters in the Army. This bill provides that the number of paymasters shall be established at fifty instead of sixty, as was designated in the eighteenth section of the act of July 18, 1866, said paymasters to have the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of Cavalry, and repeals so much of said eighteenth section as relates to the persons from whom said paymasters shall be selected.

S. 588, approving the action taken by the Secretary of War, under the act of July 16, 1870.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill; and nonconcurred in those to the Army Appropriation bill; and a Committee of Conference was asked.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Claims of the Senate, reported adversely on House bil 3774, for the relief of the widow and children of General William Gates of the Army, and it was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

The Senate ordered the printing of 500 copies (additional) of the Army and Navy Register for the use of the Senate.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate.

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The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. No. 2093) for the relief of charge; and puts a new and clear light on the whole case. I am entitled, being under continuing met, after full and free conference have agreed to the whole record. The testimony of these gentlement, which refutes absolutely the principal mater of charge; and puts a new and clear light on the whole cas

On these grounds, I make and renew this my urgent appeal to you, to appoint a board of officers—men of intelligence and character, whose reputation will be a pledge and security for an upright decision—to examine the record of my trial, with the new evidence, and to report to you all the facts, with their opinion, on which you may judge whether or not, on the ground of manifest error and unjust conviction, I ought to receive the Executive interposition, by a full pardon annulling the sentence, and to be nominated to the Senate for restoration to the Army, according to the statute for such case made and provided.

I beg to remind you, that you once said to me, that on such case as I now offer, I would be entitled to a hearing such as I now ask.

I learn that General Pope has applied to you not to allow me a hearing. His opposition to my appeal ought not to prejudice it. I was charged with treacherous disobedience of his orders, causing the defeat of his Army. If I was guilty or if he thought so, it was his imperative absolute duty to accuse me. If he was "the accuser," the court-martial was illegal, and the proceedings and sentence are void. He testified to the court that he was not the accuser. The judge-advocate entered on the record, for the prosecution, his own declaration to the same effect. General Pope does not therefore stand on the record, or in any way, in the relation to the same effect. General Pope does not therefore in it, as a party to it, or having any interest in it. Even if he could intervene, he could not allege any wrong to him, or to the prosecution, in now hearing me. All the evidence and case for the prosecution stand on the record. If the truth, or certainty, or conclusiveness of the new evidence can be impugned, the rehearing will be the proper occasion.

And now, Mr. President, passing from the points of law to the matters of feet a very being statement of

conclusiveness of the new evidence can be impugned, the rehearing will be the proper occasion.

And now, Mr. President, passing from the points of law to the matters of fact, a very brief statement of them,—of facts, many of them within your knowledge, and all of recent history, and of which the proofs are now certain,—will make evident my right to a rehearing on every ground of moral justice, as clearly as on those principles of law, already presented, and on which this appeal relies.

The campaign of 1963, on the peninsula, resulted in one of the usual controversies, in like cases, between minister at war, and general in the field. After the battles before Richmond, General McClellan charged his failure to capture Richmond, and all its momentous consequences, to the interference and mismanare-

one of the usual controversies, in like cases, between minister at war, and general in the field. After the battles before Richmond, General McClellan charged his failure to capture Richmond, and all its momentous consequences, to the interference and mismanarement of the War Department. He wrote to Secretary Stanton "if I save this Army no thanks to you, or any one at Washington." When soon after, Pope lost the great battle at Manssas, Mr. Stanton, in turn, charged the fatal result on McClellan; in not getting the necessary supplies and reinforcements to Pope. He urged the immédiate dismissal of McClellan from the military service. He carried into the cabinet, an order for it, written out by him, for the President to sign. But the capitol and the Army were then in too great peril for that mode of vindicating Pope's campaign and the administration. Pope had telegraphed "can you save the Capitol, if this Army is destroyed?" Mr. Lincoln thought it necessary, instead of dismissing McClellan, to remove Pope, and restore McClellan to the command of the Army. Then followed the campaign in Maryland, the victory at Antietam, the driving back of Lee's army into Virginia, and McClellan's fir al removal from the command in the field. He had written his Harrison Landing letter, in which he so severely arraigned the administration for the conduct of the war. He was the apparent or presumptive candidate of the opposition for the Presidency. The aspect of the war had been changed. But Pope's defeat still distressed and excited the public mind. The administration still felt the great weight and burden of their responsibility in having preferred him to McClellan. Stanton's charge and remedy against McClellan had been disposed of by the necessity for him at the time, and his subsequent victorious campaign. But Pope looked for his defence, and the defence of the administration, in the same direction Mr. Stanton had looked. He said the troops sent him from McClellan's Army of the Potomac "would'nt fight." I commanded a corps of th

licios.s."

2. The second charge is substantially, that I failed to attack the enemy, as ordered, the day before the battle; when if I had attacked, Stonewall Jackson's "army would have been captured," before Lee had come up; the victory won; the campaign ended; and of course Pope's disaster of next day averted. The facts are: I never received the order till near night, when it was too late to attack. My orders directed me to advance and take Jackson in flank and rear, and

instructed me, as their basis, that no troops of the enemy lay between me and Jackson. Lee's army of 40,000 men, was between us. I knew it, and Pope did not. To advance on Jackson was impossible. He was not before me. To attack Lee was not warranted by my orders. It would have been extreme folly. It would have sacrificed and destroyed my noble and gallant corps, in an isolated attack on the main body of the army strongly posted, which, next day, in the open field, gave Pope's whole army an overwhelming defeat. Nothing was less warranted by my orders. Nothing could have been more stupid or criminal, of my own motion. Yet it is the gist of the accusation against me. Pope and his staff-officer who signed the charges against me, for him, were positive, and swore that only light troops, and some light batteries were between me and Jackson. Men of sanguine temper are able to believe what they strongly wish to believe. That Lee's army was there, is as certain as any fact in nature. The proof of it is now as certain as human testimony can make it; the evidence, if need be, of the confederate army. This is the new evidence—of the principal officers of that army—not accessible to me at the time; which I now offer; and which, surely, I have a right to have heard. It goes to all that is substantial in the case for the prosecution. That case was, that if I had done my duty, Pope could have captured Jackson's army, before Lee came up. The charge states it. The verifiet finds it. The sentence is based on it. If ever a case was made out of absolute error in a verdict, the new evidence shows it in this case.

3. Another charge was, in substance, that I did not fight my corps with fidelity and energy in Pope's battle. The charge was not prosecuted before the court. It was too preposterous to be put to proof. But it stands to show the animus, malice, and extreme injustice of the charges. My corps bore the brunt of the battle. I repeat that it did the hardest fighting, and suffered the heaviest loss, out of all proportion, in kill

in history.
This is the case, Mr. President, which I now pres This is the case, Mr. President, which I now present to you. I offer you the disinterested opinions on the law and the evidence, of the ablest lawyers. I ask the honest judgment of impartial military men on the whole case as I am now able to present it. I take no advantage of the nullity of the proceedings in law. I seek a decision on the merits It matters not, that Pope did not prefer the charges, or prosecute them on the trial. He was the "accuser" in his official report. Pope did not prefer the charges, or prosecute them on the trial. He was the "accuser" in his official report. The accusation was made by his staff officer in his interest. He was the "accuser" in the clear and emphatic sense of the law, whereby the trial is null and void. I ask not to have it set aside on that ground. I ask that it may be fairly and justly reviewed on the record and the new evidence. I do believe that the mode of making up the charges will have its moral weight with military men; that they will see in it a contrivance and subterfuge to evade the law: that soldiers experienced in the rules and discipline of war, will not fail to consider that it Pope believed the charges it was his duty to prefer them—if he would not, that they ought not have been entertained; that they stand half discredited, at the outset, by the mode and motives and interests in which they originated; and that a fair impartial review will show that they have no foundation in truth and justice.

In conclusion I will only suggest that President Lincoln approved the sentence without examining that record, and I have the proof that he declared he was not satisfied of its justice and meant to order a review of it. Very respectfully, etc.,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE enlargement of the fortifications of Cologne keeps full pace with the works recently reported from Strasburg. Cologne and its twin fortress, Deutz, are to be converted into a military position of the first magnitude, with a wider circumference and stronger works than have ever been known before. The new torts at Deckstein, Muengersdorf, and Blocklemeund are rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished in the course of the present year. Four new forts on the Deutz side of the river are to be next taken in hand. The military authorities have already selected the sites, and are at present effecting the purchase of the ground.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts finterest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Navy Register for January 1, 1875, is now pub-

THE Kansas arrived at Pensacola March 1, from Cey West, on the way to New Orleans.

Prof. P. S. Michie and Captain Alfred Mordecai of the West Point Military Academy, have been at the Naval Academy on an official visit.

LIEUTENANT W. J. McDONALD, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Washington from Pensacola, whither he took a draft of marines for the garrison.

whither he took a draft of marines for the garrison.

THE Constellation at Norfolk and the Mayflower at Washington are to be prepared to take out the cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers on the summer practice cruise, and are be ready by the 1st of June.

A MARINE General Court-Martial was in session February 26 at Norfolk, Va. Major Thomas Y. Field, President; Captain McLane Tilton, Lieutenants C. L. Sherman, D. Pratt Mannix, and Julius Shailer, members; and Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, Judge-Advocate. Two private soldiers were on trial.

An Associated Press despatch, dated Havana, Feb.

An Associated Press despatch, dated Havana, Feb. 25, says: The U. S. S. Fortune, Lleutenant-Commander Green, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 16th inst. and began on the 23d to determine the correct latitude and longitude of the ports on the southern coast. The Spanish government affords every assistance, Lieutenant Pila, on the Spanish gunboat *Ordid*, accompanying the Fortune.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Boston (not, however, giving his name), asks us to contradict the statement that a monument is to be erected to the late Rearradmiral Winslow. He says that there has been no movement on the part of his friends to erect one to his memory; and his remains were not interred in Mount Auburn, but in Forest Hills Cemetery, near Boston.

THE Powhatan arrived at Lisbon January 29, after a pleasant passage of fifteen days from Norfolk, and on the 3d of February, Rear-Admiral Case having in the meantime arrived in the Franklin, Rear-Admiral Worden transferred his flag to the latter vessel as commander of the European station. February 8 Rear-Admiral Case sailed from Lisbon in the Powhatan Mear-Admirat Case sailed from Lisson in the Pronduction for the United States, taking the southern passage via Madeira. Rear-Admiral Worden expected to leave in the Franklin about the 10th of February for Ville Franche, and visit en route Tangier, Morocco and Gibraltar. A despatch from London, March 2, says: The Powhatan has arrived at the Canary says: Islands.

Islands.

The summary dismissal of two cadet midshipmen at the Academy from the Southern States for maltreating the colored Cadet Baker, ought to have a beneficial effect. It is difficult to get these young men to appreciate the fact that the Department and the Superintendent of the Academy are determined as long as the law authorizes the appointment of colored cadets, and they are sent to the institution, to protect them in their rights—as much so as if they were white. The assault made upon the Cadet Baker, might have been made on any other one, but those engaged in it admitted that they had long wanted an opportunity to give him "fits," gloried in their success, and acknowledged they would repeat the act on a similar pretense.

We have the following items from the Philadelphia

opportunity to give him "fits," gloried in their success, and acknowledged they would repeat the act on a similar pretense.

We have the following items from the Philadelphia and League Island Navy-yards: The Swedish corvette Gefte, last from the West Indies, arrived at Philadelphia on the 26th of February, and now lies alongside the north wharf at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. She has orders to return to Sweden in May. The monitor Nahant having been repaired at Cramp's yard, has been recently turned over to Government, and with the Passaie is now in ordinary at the Philadelphia yard. The monitors Nantucket, Puritan, Jason, and Lehigh are laid up at League Island station. Work is suspended upon the Quinnebaugh and Constitution at the Philadelphia yard, and the breaking up of the Nebraska, about half complete, is for the present discontinued. The three small iron sloops building on the Delaware have been named the Alert, Alliance, and Ranger, one is to be barque-rigged, the two others as three-masted schooners. It is rumored one will be sent to the Brazils and two to reinforce the Asiatic squadron. The Sectional dry dock which was sunk a few weeks since at the Philadelphia yard, remains in the same condition, as it is thought best to allow it to remain so until milder weather and the ice is all out of the river. It is not apprehended there will be any difficulty in raising it; but it requires extensive repairs (estimated to cost over \$100,000) through old age and constant use.

The Swedish corvette Gefte arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard at 4 P. M. on the 26th ult. She is a wooden vessel of about 1,200 tons, with a battery of 8 guns, and a full complement of 174 men, and officered as follows: Captain Commodore N. A. Fischerstrom, Captain Commander R. G. Von Hedenber; First Lieutenant, Captain G. M. Stael von Holstein; Lieutenants, C. Puke, C. A. Hjulhammar, C. Von Dardel, Wm. Elers, A. Hamilton; Paymaster, Y. E. Lagerholm; Surgeon, K. O. Groth; Midshipmen, A. E. F. Carleson, G. Crafoord, A. Rydberg, W. Hamilto

She will leave there on the 6th inst. for Cherbourg, France, thence to Carlskroma. The officers have been generally entertained by the citizens of Philadelphia. Monday night they visited the Walnut Street Theatre by invitation of George W. Childa, Esq., of the Public Ledger, and afterwards at the Union League Club, to a supper given by Mr. Rosengarten. Tuesday night they dined with Mr. John Welsh, and on Thursday at the Union League Club, by invitation of the officers of the station. They breakfasted on board of the receiving ship Potomac, by invitation of the commanding officer Captain Adams, on the 3d inst.

ing ship Potomae, by Invitation of the commanding officer Captain Adams, on the 3d inst.

Lieutenant-Commander Edgar C. Merriman, U. S. Navy, writes to the N. Y. Herald, under date of U. S. stagship Roanoke, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, March 1st: Over a year ago, while attached to the U. S. steamer Juniala, Captain Braine, of the Polaris search expedition, as executive officer, I addressed a letter to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, requesting command of any expedition that might be sent to the Arctic seas. I thought it not unlikely a vessel might be ordered there to bring back the remains of Captain Hall, with discretionary orders to proceed farther north in case the season proved a tempting one. Lieutenant George W. DeLong also offered his services about the same time. I still hold myself in readiness to lead any expedition to the ice regions that is entirely under naval auspices and naval discipline. My plan would be to charter a Newfoundland sealing steamer of the Neptune class, under a contract similar to that which procured the Tigress, and with a small schooner, loaded with coal and provisions, to be taken as far north as circumstances would permit, to serve as a base of operations, I should hope, if the season was an ordinarily open one, to reach the North Pole and return the same summer. I only stipulate that I be accorded the privilege of selecting the steamer and every officer and man connected with the expedition. Under these circumstance I am willing and ready to become responsible for the success or failure of the expedition.

be accorded the privilege of selecting the steamer and every officer and man connected with the expedition. Under these circumstance I am willing and ready to become responsible for the success or failure of the expedition.

The Boston Pilot is in a state of mind because one James Kligallon says that having gone on the U. S. revenue cutter Gallatin to ask for a berth, the officer in charge replied that he "wanted no Irishmen." The captain of the Gallatin has since written a letter to the press, in which he says: "As this article is directed against me, and falsely accuses me of refusing to chip Irishmen on the revenue cutter Gallatin, and gives the following, which purports to be the conversation between myself and an Irishman who wished to ship, viz.: 'I am an Irishman, sir,' said the applicant. That will do; you don't suit; I want no Irishmen on board this vessel.' I would thank you if you would be kind enough to allow me to state through the columns of your paper that the entire statement is a falsehood from beginning to end, no such conversation ever having passed between myself and any Irishman. Moreover, I never trouble myself in regard to shipping the crew; and as a direct contradiction to the charge in the Pilot, I would state that more than one-quarter of my crew at present on the Gallatin are Irishmen; also the number of persons from the 'Emerald Isle' whom I have assisted within the past few days, in bound on our coast, would, I think, refute any such charge as the above." The Pilot, however, is not satisfied, and writes another article, headed "No Irishmen Wanted in the Navy," in which it says, if the captain did not express his obtjection to Irishmen, his lleuterant did, and it demands an explanation from him. Here, plainly, is good cause for abolishing the whole Revenue Cutter Service. "No Irishmen in the Navy;" would make a capital party cry. It makes no matter that Army, Navy, and Revenue service are full of them. A cry is a cry for all that.

A representative of the New York Commercial Adertiex

Twenty-third street, East River. In the summer they will cruise around Long Island Sound. Before a boy can be admitted he is required to furnish a recommendation. The only charges to pupils are for food, which costs about \$50 per annum, and their suits of clothing. They are dressed in plain Navy blue frocks, pants, and caps. The cap has the name of the vessel on it. Though only a few weeks have passed since the opening of the Nautical School, the admissions already number ninety-one, and there are frequent accessions. There is room for many more; and it is intimated that while the original intention was to restrict the privilege of entering to young men from New York, unless the astendance should speedly increase, candidates from other cities will be admitted on equal terms. The young men express themselves well satisfied with their experience thus far; or, as expressed by one of their number, they "liked it firstrate—had a bully time!" Officers and pupils seem to have a good understanding with each other, and, from present indications, all is going well.

NAVY GAZETTE. .

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 25.—Assistant Engineer Albert F. Dixon, to the cortune, at Havana, Cuba, per steamer of March 4.
FEBRUARY 27.—Licutenant Thomas Perry, to the receiving hip Vermont.
MARGH 2.—Licutenant-Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, to he Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
Licutenant-Commander Francis Morris, to the Naval Rendez-

Lientenant-Commander Francis Morris, to the Navai Rennez-ons, Boston. Mate C. H. Thorne, to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadel-

nna.

Boatswain J. B. F. Langton, to the receiving ship Indepen-ence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 25.—Lieutenant Commander Charles McGregor om ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered a ssistant to the captain of that yard in the equipment depart

eent.
Lieutenant Commander Geo. W. Armentrout, from the FrankIn, European Station, with permission to return home.
Ensign Chas. D. Galloway, from signal duty at Annapolis, Md.,
nd ordered to the Fortune, at Havana, Cuba, per steamer of

lin, European Station, with permission to resum nonce.
Ensign Chas. D. Galloway, from signal duty at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the Fortune, at Havana, Cuba, per steamer of March 4.

FEBRUARY 27.—Commander A. T. Mahan has reported that he was detached from the command of the Wasp, South Atlantic Station, on the 2d ult., and has been granted six months' leave, with permission to remain abroad.

Master Edward B. Barry, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Roanoke.

Assistant Engineer John Q. A. Ford has reported his return home, having been detached from the Savanac on the 21st December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Thos. J. Turner, from duty as member of the Naval Medical Examining Board on the list March, and ordered to the Tennessee, and, on arrival on the Asiatic Station, to discharge the cutties of fleet surgeon of that station.

MARCH 1.—Captain Daniel L. Braine has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Juniats, European Station, on the 25th January last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Albert W. Morley has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wasp on the 26th December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Francis M. Gunnell, from the Roanoke, and ordered to report to Vice Admiral Rowan for special duty at New York.

Macch 2.—Commander Silas Casey, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

ORDER EXTENDED.

he orders of Commander Chas. H. Cushman to return home extended to the 1st June next.

TRANSFERRED.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Very has been transferred from equipent to ordnauce duty at the Navy-yard, Boston. LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Cadet Engineer J. K. Barton for three months.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 3, 1875: Dennis J. Donovan, yeoman, October 20, 1874, U. S. S. Kearsarge, at Visdivootok, Siberla. William Wilson, ordinary seaman, January 26, U. S. S. Tuscarora, at Honolulu, H. I. Charles Weston, seaman, Eng. F., February 17, Naval Hospital, Marc Island, Cal.

AN ADMIRAL'S "GROWL"

nothing gives, consequently a larger amount of resistance is exposed to the wind, everything tending to depress them lower and lower into the sea when on a wind, and maybe capsize them, like the ill-fated Captain. Moreover, in boisterous weather, should any serious accident befall their machinery, they have not sufficient sail-power to lift them off the trough of the sea, consequently are easily pooped, and, perhaps, sent to the bottom with all on board. Then, again, merely for defensive purposes they are much too costly; for vessels built on the turret principle—merely floating gun carriages—might be substituted at a third of the expense.

sent to the bottom with all on board. Then, again, merely for defensive purposes they are much too costly; for vessels built on the turret principle—merely floating un carriages—might be substituted at a third of the expense.

To remedy all these fearful evils, I would propose for the future that all our ships of war intended for ocean service should be built of wood, with thick armor only to protect the more vital parts of the structure, with an auxiliary steam-power, to be only used when absolutely necessary.

Now, as to the personnel of the navy. I must certainly say that the officers of the military branch of the service have been very badly treated of late years. So much so that I am grieved to say that the old esprit de corps, zeal, and pride of profession is almost a tale of the past. That is to say, if we may believe the testimony of officers of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest; and all this caused by the injurious regulations made against this most important branch of the service from time to time by successive admiralties, so that officers do not know what to do or what to expect. Formerly, if an officer behaved himself well, and did his duty properly, he knew that he stood a fair chance some day of arriving at the highest grade of his profession. Not so now; for when an officer faucies he has got the object of his fondest aspirations almost within grasp, some new regulation dashes all his hopes to the ground, and he eventually finds himself retired in the prime of life—not for any fault of his own, but merely at the caprice of the admiralty of the day.

I do think, in times like these, when so much skill, is required to place the navy in a really efficient state, as it was some thirty or forty years ago, we assuredly ought to have an able naval man as First Lord of the Admiralty, instead of a civilian, who, perhaps, hardly knows one end of a ship from the other, however clever he may be in other respects, and useful to the administration of the day.

There is yet one other subject to which I

FAR AT SEA.

The following lines, though written nearly sixty years ago, after the peace with Great Britain, (taken from British Naval Chronicles, vol. 33, May, 1815), are good enough I think to be reproduced in your poetical corner. Perhaps you can name the "young" lady of Delaware who was the authoress.

STANZAS.

BY A YOUNG LADY OF DELAWARE.

STAR OF PEACE, to wanderers weary, Give the beam that smiles on me; Illume the pilot's visions dreary, Far at sea,

STAR of Hope, gleam o'er the billo Bless the soul that sighs for thee Bless the sailor's lonely pillow, Far at sea.

STAR OF FAITH! When winds are mock All his prayers—he'd flee to thee; Save him! though on dangers rocking, Far at sea.

Power Almenty! safely guide him, To the shore he lov'd for me: Long tempestuous waves have tried him, Far at sea.

AN ADMIRAL'S "GROWL."

The following letter of Vice-Admiral White, of the British navy, to the Broad Arrow, discusses the naval administration with a freedom of fault-finding of which we know little or nothing in this country:

I will begin with our present much-boasted iron-clads—many of which, in my opinion, are perfectly unfitted for the services they may be required to perform in all parts of the world; for, truly, they can scarcely steam from one port to another in our own waters without some accident happening, needing, at times, costly repairs. Now I ask, how would it be possible to carry on a war of any magnitude in our distant stations, particularly in those where we have no dockyards, in vessels of this description? In fact, it would be simply impossible.

Then, in time of war they could not blockade one of our enemies' ports, even for a fortnight. For no admiral, however clever he might be, could possibly keep a fleet of such various capacities and qualities sufficiently together to effect that object, for the enemy might run in and out with perfect impunity, there cannot be any doubt. This is surely a fearful defect, and has often been pointed out by practical sailors to the higher powers, but, as yet, without any effect.

Then should one of these monsters get on shore-not an unusual occurrence—how are their guns to be thrown overboard, or their iron masts cut away, if required, to try and effect their escape from perdition? which would certainly happen after knocking about, maybe for hours, on jagged rocks, or hard sand, when a heavy gale, or a moderade one, might be blowing.

Again, in heavy weather at sea they are certainly much more dangerous than the old wooden ships, for every part of their fabric is rigid and stiff, and their hulls, masts, and standing rigging being of from, hulls, and her had be

THE ANNUAL REPORT

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1874,
press, and will be issued shortly. A limited num
itsements will be inserted in the Report at the rate
go and \$30 a half page, with special rates for spec
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h.
pies of the Annual Report of the Association for 1873 or of the now in press for 1874, will be sent on receipt of twenty-sents to cover postage, etc. The Report for 1874 will constructed in the sent of the Irish American teams, with a full record of the scores made at match and the other matches upon the grounds at Creed-r during the year—with diagrams of the targets.

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used and highly approved by the U.S. Government, and exclusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges made in this country.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

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THE MARINE CORPS.

THE " History of the United States Marine Corps,' by Mr. M. ALMY ALDRICH, the preparation of which we several months ago announced, is now published by Messrs. HENRY L. SHEPARD and Co., of Boston. The volume is founded on official reports and other documents compiled by Captain RICHARD S. COLLUM. The work fills an unoccupied niche in the history of our Military Services, and on that account as well as because of its intrinsic interest, it de served to be done, and done with all the care and research which distinguishes the volume before us.

The Marine Corps has often been subjected to criticism, and that there would be benefit in infusing into its officers, as a whole, a higher ambition for

officers generally. But no one who has followed the history of the United States Navy will hesitate to affirm the necessity of the Marine Corps. It is because it is so important a branch of the Naval Service that the Navy criticizes the Marine Corps and demands that it shall be organized in such a way as to secure the best efficiency. Even the project which has been broached of late years for the absorption of the Corps into the Army, has had advocates who hoped in that way to rid the Service of incompetent officers and then after a time proceed to the organization of a new Corps on a better foundation. But that would be to adopt a perilous method of cure for evils which will yield to less heroic treatment. Not many weeks ago, in discussing the suggestions for improvement offered by a leading officer of the Navy, we pointed out the line of reform, and we are happy to say that our views received the support of ome of the best officers in the Corps, who are anxious, as are all the friendly critics of the Corps. to raise its standard and compel for it the respect of the other branches of the Military Service. Happily the project for absorption into the Army is not at all likely to succeed. The Marine Corps as a separate branch of the Service will long exist, and we hope that the discussion which has of late arisen in regard to its quality will so ultimate that we shall thank even the originators of that desperate remedy for defects of organization, for so emphasizing the weaknesses of the Corps that the cure was found and applied.

All the leading powers of the world recognize the importance of a well-organized, efficient Marine Corps. When Germany became an empire after the Franco-Prussian war, one of its first labors was the establishment of such a Corps. The body was made up of picked men from the Army, and so carefully was it organized that it is now one of the most efficient forces in Europe. The Royal Marines, of Englandwhich date from 1664, are known everywhere to military men as one of the best branches of the military establishment of the kingdom. In peace they number 15,000, and in war 27,000 men. In all the principal contests in which Great Britain has been engaged during the last century, on land or sea, the Marines have borne their full share of gallant service. The Italian Marines are now maintained at a high standard of efficiency, VICTOR EMANUEL, on fixing the seat of his govern ment at Rome, turning especial attention to the improvement of the Corps. Spain has a strong, admirably disciplined corps of Marines, and France has for many years recognized the importance of supplementing the Navy which she has brought to a high relative standard, by an efficient Corps of Marines

Our own Marine Corps came into existence before the organization of the regular Navy. On the 10th November, 1775, a resolution was passed by Con. gress, ordering that "two battalions of marines be raised," that "particular care be taken that no persons be appointed to offices or enlisted into said battalions, but such as are good seamen," that "they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for and during the present war between Great Britain and the Colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress, and that "they be distinguished by the names of the First and Second Battalions of American Marines.' Later in the same month it was provided that the Corps should not be filled with men from the Regular Army. During 1776 the organization of the Corps was further perfected and a uniform adopted consisting of "a green coat faced with white, round cuff, slashed sleeves and pockets, with buttons around the cuff, silver epaulette on the right shoulder, skirts turned back, buttons to suit the facings, white waistcoat and breeches edged with green, black gaiters and garters." Altogether it was an effective uniform, and we can imagine that SAMUEL NICHOLS, the first major, made an imposing appearance when he donned it. The next year the Marines saw service, forming an attacking party which took New and captured stores, cannon, etc., accumulated there by Lord DUNMORE. Commodore HOPKINS, of the American Navy, with eight vessels. had been ordered to rendezvous at Avaco in the Bahamas and thence operate against Lord DUNMORE's provement and efficiency, is a fact recognized by force. The successful attack at New Providence was to Japan (1852-3), at the Barrier Forms (1800); in best officers of the Corps, as it is also by Navy in pursuance of that object and with the view of quelling the famous Washington riot (1857), and on

crippling the enemy, as it did. It is an action the memory of which the Marines deservedly cherish with pride. The next conspicuous action in which the Marines were engaged was at Castine, Maine, in 1779, when three hundred of them, in conjunction with nine hundred Militia and a fleet, undertook to dislodge a British force which had there fortified itself, greatly to the disgust of Massachusetts, of which Maine was then a part. The expedition was a disastrous failure, but the record of the Marines in the assault was creditable.

At the close of the Revolution the Corps was bolished, but in 1798 Congress passed an act for "establishing and organizing a Marine Corps," to consist of one major, four captains, sixteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, thirty-two drums and files, and 720 privates. The Major-Commandant of the Corps was WILLIAM W. BURROWS. We must now follow the history of the Marines very rapidly. In the war with Tripoli, in 1803, they did excellent service, sustaining themselves with high credit under both victory and defeat. In 1809 the Corps was increased by the addition of nearly 700 men, the entire force then amounting to about 1,300 men. During the war of 1812, the Marines bore their full share of service. In the action between the Shannon and Chesapeake, June 1st, 1812, Lieutenant Broom was mortally wounded, eleven of the Marines killed and twenty wounded. In the action of Sept. 10, 1813. Lieutenant JOHN BROOKS, commanding the Marines, was early killed, and on the Lawrence, three privates were killed and five wounded. On the Niagara, seven privates were wounded. In the memorable skirmishes preceding the attack on the National Capital (1814), the Marines did effective service, manifesting the most thorough discipline and bravery. At Bladensburg, nearly one-third of the Marines were killed or wounded, including Captain A. SEVIER. The current record says: "No troops could have stood better. Captain BARNEY and Captain MILLER, of the Marine Corps, in particular, gained much additional reputation." At New Orleans the Marines, under command of Major CAR-MICK, sustained their reputation for discipline and gallantry. During the attack on Baltimore a detachment rendered valuable service, which was subsequently acknowledged by the Secretary of War. In the engagement with the British fleet, on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11th, 1814, they lost severely in killed and wounded. In 1818, Captain JOHN HEATH, of the Marines, fought a duel in New Jersey with Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY; the former firing and missing, the latter, in accordance with his expressed determination before the fight, withholding his fire, on the ground that he regarded the meeting on his part "entirely as an atonement for the violated rules of the Service." It seems that the quarrel arose while the two officers were serving together in the Mediterranean in 1815, and that PERRY in referring to it said: "I did, in a moment of irritation, produced by strong provocation, raise my hand against a person honored with a commission." A courtmartial followed the original difficulty and both officers were reprimanded by Commodore Chauncey, and it was after their return to the United States that HEATH sent the challenge.

At the famous mutiny in the Massachusetts State Prison, in 1824, the discipline of a little band of Marines prevented a frightful massacre. The Marines were commanded by Major WAINWRIGHT, from whom the present Lieutenant A. D. WAINWRIGHT, of the Corps, is a descendant. In the operations against the pirates, in the West Indies, in the same year; in the attack, under Commodore Downes, on the Malays in 1832; at the great fire in New York in 1835, they did valuable service. As volunteers against the hostile Indians in Georgia in 1836, the Marines greatly distinguished themselves. The services of the portion of the Corps attached to the Musquito fleet from June, 1838, to August, 1842, were such as to reflect high honor on its discipline and capacity. The history of the operations of the Marines connected with the Pacific squadron during the Mexican war, occupies several chapters of Mr. ALDRICH's volume, but we have only space to thus refer to them. On Commodore PERRY'S Expedition to Japan (1852-3), at the Barrier Forts (1856); in

other occasions they sustained themselves with their to the defence of Harper's Ferry, in 1859, against John Brown's extraordinary "invasion." In 1860, during the Panama insurrection, and at Kisembo, on the West Coast of Africa, they rendered excellent guard duty and prevented the destruction of the property of American residents.

We shall not undertake to follow the career of the Marines through the civil war. Mr. ALDRICH devotes much space to the record of their services from 1861 to 1865, the chapters of his volume covering the history of that trying period, occupying about onequarter of his pages. The events of those days are so familiar to our readers that we do not need go into their retail. The part played by the Marines is now first written as a separate contribution to the history of the war, and unquestionably it deserves to be permanently placed on record.

Appended to the volume is a complete list of the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps from 1798 to 1875, with the date of the first commission of each, dates of promotions, etc., with remarks on the results of service. There are also given lists of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates to whom thanks, medals, and swords were voted from 1799 to 1814, and of officers who were brevetted for services during the civil war. The work as a whole is done with manifest care and fairness, and without undue laudation of the especial clients of the author. The volume would be more useful if it had an index. Indeed, the absence of an index from a history of this sort lamentably impairs its value, the record of the Corps in the text by years, not supplying its place. One of the most important chapters is contributed by Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. Navy. It gives a history of Marine Service, showing its antiquity and esteemed importance, and pays a high tribute to the United States Marine Corps. Captain LUCE refers to the strange fact that the Corps is without regimental organization, and expresses the opinion that it should be brigaded, and companies or parts of companies with their proper officers, de-tailed for duty afloat. He also thinks that the young Marine officers should be educated at West Point. No one who follows this history of their career can fail to agree with Captain Luce when he says: "The United States Marine Corps has well sustained the high reputation for steadfast courage and loyalty, which has been handed down to it from the days of THEMISTOCLES."

COMMANDER RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance at the New York Navy-yard, has performed for the Navy a work involving great labor in translating from the French of M. P. DISLERE an exhaustive compendium of facts in regard to "The Iron-Clad Ships of the World." M. DISLERE is secrétaire du conseit des travaux de la marine francaise, and the work from which Commander MEADE draws this pamphlet, is entitled La Marine Cuirassée. It is a monument of patient labor in the collection and methodizing of statistics, entirely eclipsing in its fullness of detail anything of the sort we have yet seen in any language. The Ordnance publication opens with a short essay on the "Manner of Arranging the Armor-plating," in which the difference in the power of resistance between solid and laminated plates 18 pointed out. Then follows a table giving the comparative resistance of the principal armored sides, the resistance of the Gloire's side being taken as the unit of comparison. Then after comes the vast mass of statistics arranged in tabular form. First, a general list of the iron-clad ships of the world, with their nominal horse-power, and number of guns; second, the principal dimensions of eighty-five vessels of the armored fleets of the different nations; third, "armored ships of the fleet," giving the nation to which the vessel belongs, the number, calibre and disposition of guns, and other ordnance details, maximum thickness of armor-plating and armor-backing, the diameter, plating and backing of turrets, and the comparative powers of resistance, with the Gloirs as standard; four h, a table giving the sail area of the same, stability, rudder, turning power, weight of the hull and different portions of the equipment, and the ratio of the weight of different parts of the equipment to the displacement; fifth, names of builders, cost of steam machinery and boilers, area of heating and grate surface, screws, come, and that therefore Lieutenaut BARBER really muzzle-loading ordnance on the new system.

number and diameter, draught of water, steam preswonted discipline. They were of the force brought sure, revolutions of screw, indicated horse-power, maximum speed, consumption of fuel per horse power and per mile, weight of engines, etc. The mere statement of the extent of detail covered by these tables is enough to show how complete and valuable they are. As a compendium of facts in relation to the iron-clads of the world, they are indispensable to any one who wishes to have anything like accurate knowledge of one of the most important of modern naval features. Commander MEADE's labor in translation must have been very arduous, since it was necessary for him to transfer the weights, measures and currency from the French to the English standard. Bearing in mind how imperative the requirement was, and that the mass of fractions in such a collection of figures was enormous, we attain some idea of the intricacy and difficulty of the task to which the translator addressed himself, and which he has performed with a skill which merits much praise. The Bureau of Ordnance appends to the pamphlet diagrams, taker from Engineering, showing the perforating power of projectiles fired at various range from British muzzle-loading and German and French breech loading rifled guns against foreign and English ships respectively, and a table giving the weights, dimensions, cost, etc., of British and foreign ordnance. These complete the contents of one of the most valuable of the many important publications of the Navy Ordnance Bureau.

> THE winter of 1874-5 will be remembered in the Army and Navy, for the number it has added to the list of the dead among officers well known to the Services. Of these no one was more generally known than Brigadier-General LORENZO THOMAS, whose death at Washington, on Tuesday, March 2, is just announced-known not because of distinguished ser vice in the field, but because of his intimate association during the Rebellion with Army administration at Washington, as Adjutant-General, and subsequent to the war as ad interim Secretary of War under President Johnson. General Thomas, who died at the age of 73, was a native of Delaware, and graduated from the Military Academy in 1823, receiving his appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, serving with that regiment in Florida until 1831, when he was detailed on recruiting service, and in the Adjutant-General's Office, at Washington, from June 5, 1833, to September 3, 1836. In the Florida war he was on Quartermaster duty and received the appointment September 3, 1836, of A. Q. M. July 7, 1838, he was appointed Brevet Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General, and the following year Chief of Staff of the Florida Army. During the war with Mexico he was Chief of Staff to Major-General But-LER being after the war transferred to Washington as Adjutant-General at the Headquarters of the Army, and Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General SCOTT, which position he held at the outbreak of the war, when he was transferred to the charge of the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, receiving the appointment of Colonel Staff, A. A.-G., March 7, 1861, and that of Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, the following May, and Adjutant-General of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, August 3, 1861. From this position he was in 1863 transferred to the duty of organizing colored troops. In 1865 he served on a Military Commission at Washington, and on duty from time to time in conducting the exchange of prisoners, inspecting the armies in the South-west, and examining cotton lands. At the close of the war he made a general inspection of the national cemeteries throughout the country. His long experience in the War Department led to his selection as ad interim Secretary of War, by President Johnson at the time of the latters controversy with Congress in 1868, when General THOMAS was brought into collision with his old chief, Mr. STANTON.

WE noticed last week the published lecture of Lieutenant F. M. BARBER, U. S. N., on "Moveable Torpedoes," and referred to the fact that no mention was made in it of the Ericsson and Lay torpedoes. We find that the explanation is that the lecture started out to discuss simply automatic torpedoes, under which head LAY's and ERICSSON'S do not

made no omission. At the Newport Torpedo Station, a proper scientific distinction is drawn between the two classes of movable torpedoes, the automatic and non-automatic or partially automatic. Under the former head come those which are wholly beyond the control of the operator after they leave his hands, whether they be fish torpedoes, drifting torpedoes, gun projectiles or rockets. Under the latter are included those which are either wholly or partially under the control of the operator at all times, whe ther by electricity, compressed air or otherwise, and to this class both the LAY and Ericsson belong; and their treatment therefore was not within the scope of the subject to which Lieutenant BARBER limited his valuable discussion. This leads us to notice the fact that we have received a copy of the pamphlet by the same author, entitled "Lecture on the Whitehead Torpedo." It contains a very full and clear discussion of this invention and explanation of its merits. In an appendix are given extracts from the report of the Austrian commission on the trials of the Whitehead Torpedo in 1868, and a very interesting series of diagrams of torpedoes. Lieutenant BARBER has performed in these monographs a valuable work for the Navy and for all interested in the most important phase of the question of coast defence.

OF all the secretaries who have occupied the War Office from the days of HENRY KNOX until now, the present incumbent of the office, General BELK-NAP, will be the one held in most grateful remembrance by the future historian, for the service he has rendered in completing the records of the Department, and putting them into shape for use hereafter. Since he has been in office General BELKNAP has completed, or nearly completed, a gallery of the portraits of his predecessors, and has gathered from various parts of the country a most valuable collection of the private letters and papers of our military heroes of the past, some of which are not the less valuable because they serve to dispel the religious halo that has gathered aroun I the heads of some of the rough riding and hard swearing troopers of the past. To add to his services in this line the Secretary has inaugurated the work of publishing the official records of our military operations during the war: and, to complete his title to remembrance in this line, his name will be associated with the new building now in progress at Washington which is to take the place of the rickety old structure in which are at present housed the valuable archives of the War Department, at the hazard of any chance fire. Nor should we omit from the record the project for establishing a museum in the War Department, which was published to the Army in a circular which appeared in the Journal a few weeks ago. The present Secretary has shown how much can be accomplished in this line by zealous and well directed effort, and we hope it will stand as an example to his successors. No Secretary of War has more justly and satisfactorily administered the affairs of that important office.

THE passage of the sundry civil service bill was almost the last act of the dissolving Congress. The appropriation for converting heavy mended so as to read "for conversion and rifling of heavy guns belonging to the Government, \$75,000." The appropriation for the purchase of the STEVEN'S battery was stricken out. The Chief Engineer of the Navy was added to the commission for the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and the sale directed to be made at auction after advertisement.

LIEUTENANT JOHN P. MERRELL, U. S. N., has embodied in a lecture at the Torpedo station a great deal of valuable information on the use of Galvanic batteries for exploding torpedoes. The lecture, in two parts, as published, contains a full description of all the batteries in modern use, and may be called a compendium of practical galvanism.

FORTY 38-ton guns, completed or in progress, and fifteen 35-ton "Woolwich Infants," represent the total of the large guns which have been ordered to be manufactured at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, since the introduction of

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in commu nications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A CAUDAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Jos

A CAUDAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Through your columns the various Departments of the Army have exhibited their wants, and relief has been to some extent secured accordingly. The Artillery have got their school, and though these rubescent orphans have as yet no natural head, the Chief of Ordnance kindly consents to act as a sort of father-in-law pro tem., and distributes among his brood, bota of adopted and real children, the fascinating "memoranda" of his office with a lavish hand. These serials are quite as interesting and useful as a Patent Office report, and the nutrition to be extracted from their monotonous repetition of "met and adjourned" ought to gestate the average Ordnance subaltern into a captaincy in less than a twelvemonth surely.

But the last Army Register reveals a new and startling want which should at once be attended to. It frequently happens that the least honored are the most necessary parts of the human frame, and this is true of political and military organs. The ward primaries really elect State tickets, and the rank and file win battles. Even great oratory concentrates its eloquence in the peroration. Mental reservation is not commendable, but there is a bodily reservation to which frock coats and feminine trains have carefully contributed for ages.

We have approached our subject tenderly, as the sons of Noah drew a mantle over the nakedness of their father—walking backward—but, Mr. Editor, to be plain, the last Register proves the Engineer Corps to be this time in want—and that corps wants—a tail.

Just contemplate the proportions of this animal: One general, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, thirty captains, twenty-four majors, thi

mense body can really wiggle is a lag of all the control lieutenants.

These latter gentlemen have our profoundest sympathy. Their isolation is like that of the last boy at boarding school, or of a pair of No. 1 gaiters at a country shoe-store, or of a U. S. flag in the sweet South, or of a cherry tossed about in a load of watermelons. In fact, we vainly rack our imagination to find terms in which to conceive and express the solitude that broods over these five unfortunate fragments:

Alone, alone, all, all alone Upon a wide, wide sea

of seventy field officers and captains. "Rari nantee

of seventy field officers and captains. "Rari nantes in purgite vasto."

Of the Majors of this corps it is worth while to remark that the youngest appears to have graduated in 1862, while we find the senior captain of Artillery a graduate of 1849. In other words, when this captain left West Point for service that major was hardly able to button up his infantile breeches.

But we have no quarrel with the Engineer Corps. Their merits are a matter of record. From the rocks of East River to the sand bars of Texas they erect and excavate with a zeal that leaves nothing exposed to the crude tentatives of self made civilians, except perhaps the Brooklyn Bridge, and that is unfinished. If the earth groans under the weight of the Washington monument the Engineer is there, and if commerce knocks at the gates of the Rocky Mountains, behold he is there. He surveys headwaters of the Yellow-stone and plots the reefs of Florida. His theodolite and fiddle go before him and his commutation follows after. In the morning he sports with Calculus and in the evening he improves upon Paganini. From pigiron to a transit of Venus nothing escapes him. Daily he vexes the sea with torpedoes, and nightly he summons the stars to check roll-calls. And when war calls for swords instead of crow-bars, the inevitable Engineer comes to the front for promotion as the huge lacunæ that interspace their names on the Army Register show.

"Essayons" is their motto, and whatever is given

lacune that interspace their names on the Army Register show.

"Essayons" is their motto, and whatever is given from a generalcy to a canal lock they will try it on. They are men of science and perambulation. They deal in cement and focal distance, and hurry—formerly at ten cents a mile—to St. Augustine in winter or Saratoga in summer, big with projects of internal improvement, and struggling to spend Congressional appropriations within the limits of the facal year. They are worked and paid perpetually, and their transition from blue neckties to premature baldness is rapid and certain.

certain.

There is our friend Colonel Cofferdam. He is at this moment constructing a light-house at Niagara Falls, a sea-wall in Pike's Peak, and inventing a seductive series of observations upon tidal variation in the Colorado desert, to say nothing of his learned researches into antediluvian asphalts and the drop of the centre-board in the ark. We do not know what he would do except for a staff of clerical assistants who work while he travels.

he travels.

But the Artillery lay no claim to aught but vulgar knowledge. They dredge not, neither do they bore. They are sometimes called upon to knock down a fort or two, but that is very little trouble. They are a lower grade of military development and are suitably humble. If a captain lives long enough to be a major he abandons further hope and effort, and at once departs in peace to the grave of his fathers, via the Battery landing and the Grand Central depot, while the Engineer generals from the balconies of their official palace, corner Houston and Greene, will drop a tear upon the

passing remains of the venerable soldier who once taught them the rudiments of drill. But confessedly the kangaroo is a higher evolution than the tadpole. Let us be consistent with natural But contessedly the kangaroo is a migner evolution than the tadpole. Let us be consistent with natural types. Let the Engineer Corps be elongated towards the rear, and the Artillery be widened a little in front. Let us have promotion with proportion, or in other words, gentlemen of Congress, we beseech ye, see to it that hereafter the engineers have a tail.

THE PROPOSED BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

THE PROPOSED BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Six: The propriety and necessity of such a board has been generally conceded in the Naval Service. The only opposition yet manifested, outside the Navy Department, arises with a few staff officers who have been on shore so long that they have become bilious, and conjure up all kinds of imaginary evils upon the slightest provocation. They pretend to say that it is a Line bill, and intended to overthrow the existing state of affairs, and thus try to keep alive that feud which has so cursed the Service. The truth is that they fear it will lessen their importance when they shall become the "Chief of the Bureau," etc. They very wellknow that the author of the present bill tried to form the proposed board so as to meet the approbation of the entire Service. The bill itself shows this conservative spirit, particularly the clause which grants new rights to staff officers under Court-martial. The board is to consist of six persons: the Hon. Secretary of the Navy. an engineer, a constructor, and three admirals. No important order can be promulgated without the consent of the Secretary of the Navy. No law of Congress can possibly be altered by any such board.

If officers oppose such a reformation for the benefit of the Navy upon such a slight foundation, we may as well cheerfully submit to our present "system," and continue to go to sea in monitors just awash in smooth water. Possibly at the next "Great Naval Drill" our fleet may be able to make five knots if it happens to have a fresh breeze abaft the beam. Then if Norman Wiard gets his "little bill" through this session, to put a battery on the Puritan for half a million, we may in time have the extreme felicity of going to sea in a ship of five knots speed, with half a dozen smooth-bore guns converted into rifles.

By the time all foreign nations acknowledge the folly of trying to convert old guns into new oncs, we will have adopted the plan. Only the most sanguine

bore guns converted into rifles.

By the time all foreign nations acknowledge the folly of trying to convert old guns into new ones, we will have adopted the plan. Only the most sanguine can ever hope to see rifled wrought guns in our Navy under the present "system," for each bureau chief desires to see all others cramped so that his particular Department will be well provided for out of the few millions annually appropriated. To sea-going officers a Board of Admiralty means—aboard of magnificent ships.

VINDEX.

THE NAVY IN THE COREA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

THE NAVY IN THE COREA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journat:

Sir: In Lieutenant E. W. Very's pamphlet on the "Organization of the Naval Brigade," he comments on the landing of the shore-force in the Corea, stating that there was disorder at the first landing, and that "it was not until the men had been straightened out long enough to get the hang of a new formation, that they were in a fit condition to do good service."

He cites this as an argument in favor of his own ideas of a proper organization. This would be very well, but the facts of the case are, that there was no disorder.

I fail to see what is meant by such terms as "straightened out" and "get the hang of a new formation." It was not a new formation; the men had been previously and frequently drilled at landing in this way before attempting it in the face of the enemy. Lieutenant Very was not present, and it is only fair to him to presume that he has been grossly misinformed. The landing was effected in the most orderly manner, the companies were quietly and rapidly formed, and were at once "in a fit condition to do good service."

The article creates surprise, as it has been the impression throughout the Service, that not only the landing, but the organization of the entire force, even to the minutest details, was most admirable. If success during our stay on shore under very trying circumstances, is any criterion, that impression was most undoubtedly a correct one.

One of the Colorado's Landing Party.

cess during cumstances, is any criterion, cumstances, is any criterion, cumdoubtedly a correct one.

One of the Colorado's Landing Party.

A PEERAGE OR WESTMINSTER ABBEY." To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

delight to feel that my country loves me, and they (the peerage, or Westminster Abbey) are the symbols of national pride and love, the perpe ual monuments of the admiration and honor with which the country regards those sons of hers who serve her faithfully and

"They do not make those sons brave, and enduring, and successful, but they remind them if they are so, they will not be forgotten."

Would it not be well, if the Republic of the United

States of America should, in this respect, pursue the policy of the mother country? C.

DESERTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: In your issue of January 16, 1875, you gave the number of desertions from a regiment during the years of 1870, '71 and '72, to be 474. I would state for the information of your readers, that during the five years ending Aug. 31, 1874, the whole number of desertions from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, as shown by official returns, was 147; the average strength of the regiment during that period being 779. ****

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1875.

A REJOINDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the Army and Navy Journal of February 20 is a very wrathful communication from M. B. C., on the alterations which I suggested in Mr. Byers's beautiful lines of "The Sea." They say laughter is healthy, and I am very much obliged to M. B. C. for the hearty laugh her letter to you occasioned me. I did not mean any disrespect either personal or literary to Mr. Byers. That gentleman, or any one who could write such beautiful lines as those composing that poem, would, I am sure, justly appreciate my suggestions. I join you in the hope that he will give us more gems from his exquisite pen. I am sure M. B. C. cannot admire or appreciate his productions more than does Your obedient servant, W. B. W.

THE COMPANY FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As an old subscriber may I ask for a little SIR: As an old subscriber may I ask for a little space in your valuable JOURNAL, to ofter the suggestion to the Adjutant-General, that he cause company commanders to have a statement of the company fund account posted in the company quarters monthly? By adopting the above plan, the members of the company will be always able to keep track of the outlay made from their savings, and I am certain it is the best plan that can be employed to protect the company fund account.

Lenvey 1875

January, 1875.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal :

Sir: I cannot agree with "Artillery" in endorsing the present "manner of instruction" at the Artillery School as the proper means to be employed in accomplishing the work required of the student; and with due regard for his opinion on this subject I fail to perceive that his argument in its defence is sufficiently forcible to warrant my concurrence in his views.

plishing the work required of the student; and with due regard for his opinion on this subject I fail to perceive that his argument in its defence is sufficiently forcible to warrant my concurrence in his views.

"Artillery" and I differ very widely on some points of vital importance. He defends the "manner of instruction" at the expense of the student, while I defend the student at the expense of the student, while I defend the student at the expense of the "manner of instruction." In other words, he contends that the present "manner of instruction" should prevail in spite of its distastefulness, none other, equally good, being available; while I take the opposite ground. We also differ widely in our estimate of the student, not only as a student, but as a man and as a soldier. He bases his argument, for the continuance of that which he acknowledges is distasteful, on the ground that its absence would defeat the purposes for which the Artillery School is designed. I, on the contrary, contend that that which is distasteful can be abolished without in the slightest degree impairing the efficacy of the school. In fact, I claim I am not alone in the opinion that the effects of such abolishments would only be productive of good.

"Artillery" commits a grave error in basing his argument on the hypothesis that the student has very little desire for professional improvement beyond that which is drummed into him against his will. Does he believe that there are no students who would cheerfully do their duty for the sake alone of doing such duty? In becoming the champion of the "manner of instruction," "Artillery" unwittingly, perhaps, underrates the sudent. But may be he commits this error in his zeal to defend the Artillery School against what he seems to have erroneously supposed was intended as an attack upon that institution "as an institution." Nothing was more foreign to my intention "than this:" on the contrary, I claim that benefit to the school alone can result from the changes I have suggested. I am of the opi Sir: Your correspondent is in the habit of copying into a note book such extracts from her readings as particularly impress her, but, unfortunaicly, forgot to credit the author with the enclosed extracts, which seem quite appropriate for your excellent Journal.:

"England, with her Wellington and Nelson, and her other heroes on land and sea, has never hesitated to enrich and ennoble them through all their posterity."

"A peerage, or Westminster Abbey,' cried Nelson, as he went into action.' He knew, whether he survived or fell, he was sure of a visible, permanent mark of the honor and gratitude of his country. Nor is it altogether a low or meanly selfish motive. He, in deed, is the loftiest character who in great duties and sore sacrifices utterly forgets himself. The desire of good fame, of kind remembrance, of tender mention, has, perhaps, the selfish element, but how purified and elevated! Of this regard the peerage and Westminster Abbey are the outward signs. They are national gratitude made manifest. Can you not serve your country for her own sake, asks Gradgrind of Nelson, are your devotion and your heroism only selfish? No, no, answers the brave heart, beating so high, and so soon to beat no more; but, as I love my country, so, I

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

broke the morn off Mobile Bay— Morgan's crest its first beams play stately ships and mirrored deep blushes of the morning creep.

Fair broke the morn—on distant strar The rippling waters kiss the land— The spirit of repose rests there, To greet the morn so bright, so fair.

Oh, Morn of Peace! no token thou Of changing scene that greets us now. Like phantom shapes, at given sign, The stately ships swing into line.

Stately and grand in dark array, Slow moves the Fleet for Mobile Bay With the first beam of morning sun Booms o'er the sea the signal gun.

cill swells the storm—no line of fire tops the stout heart from its desire— esistless as the march of Fate, ow moves the Fleet to Mobile's Gate.

Slow moves the Fleet—what stops the way To bring disaster on the day! Who dares to deeds of high emprise Counts not the cost, nor sacrifice.

To these high praise and meed belong From the celestial sons of song— Who nobly dares, like Craven strives, Shall live immortal as the skies.*

Dark grew the day—beneath the wave, Bold Craven finds a warrior's grave. Confused, defenceless, helpless lay, The Union Fleet near Mobile Bay.

nickly did foeman's eye discern, ne changing tide of battle turn; n iron ships—on ships of oak— new, the scathing tempest broke.

Great souls with the occasion rise, Inspired by Him who rules the skies With faith unshaken, clear eyes see; The means and path to victory.

Lashed to the mast our great chief saw.
The coming crisis of the war:
Quick to divine, and firm as rock,
His great soul rose to meet the shock.

Then from aloft was heard the cry: Forward, why linger here to die? We saw the Hartford lead the way, The ships in line, in Mobile Bay.

Forward and onward sweep the Fleet, By battered forts, fresh foes to meet— O'er sunken mines that strew the bay, Through shot and shell that round us play.

lions crouching in their lair, foeman's fleet in wait lie there— h raking cannon guard the way, ere lay our course up Mobile Bay.

Short, sharp, decisive was the stroke, As through their serried line we broke Victorious, at noon of day, Anchored our Fleet in Mobile Bay.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VA., February 7, 1875.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)

THE GATLING GUN ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

are as follows:

The 1-inch gun weighs...... 600 lbs.

The 0.50
The 0.50
The 0.42

The 0.42

The 0.42

The 0.42

The 3.50

It will thus be seen that the Gatling can be made to

suit the necessities of the situation, the larger calibres suit the necessities of the situation, the larger catheres requiring carriage for specially prepared ammunition, but the smaller or ordinary Gatling being constructed to carry the rifle cartridges of the national small-arm. In Russia, for instance, the Gatling ammunition is assimilated with that for the Berdan rifle, made up

for active service have been made. Guns requiring much space are more often than not hindrances in the field, and a new piece demanding a corner for itself in the crowded advance of an army is a serious consideration. Three guns per 1,000 men is the generally adopted maximum, and any increase to the impedimenta of an army on that score, is ever fiercely combated. Fortunately two horses suffice for the traction of an ordinary Gatling, and therefore Captain Owen expresses an opinion in his recent work, that at least twelve Gatlings to the proportion of guns allowed to an army corps, would not be an excessive addition. But in this he of course supposes the gun to be attached to a carriage in the usual way and with its attendant limber. The United States Government having lately issued fifty small Gatlings for service with cavalry, have invented a very irgenious method of conveyance which answers the double purpose. It is thus described by General Franklin:

"Lately a two-wheeled cart with shafts for a horse, has been devised by the Ordnance Department, intended to carry the gun and two ammunition boxes containing together forty feed-cases, each holding forty cartridges, so that the carriage takes with it, 1,600 cartridges in feed-cases. Space is also reserved in front of the axle for two boxes of cartridges containing 1,000 each. The weight of the carriage without cartridges is about 500lbs."

This seems in every respect a simple and excellent carriage for service with cavalry on the move, capable

carridges in feed-cases. Space is also reserved an front of the axie for two boxes of cartridges containing 1,000 each. The weight of the carriage without cartridges is about 500lbs."

This seems in every respect a simple and excellent carriage for service with cavalry on the move, capable as it is of being reversed smartly in the narrowest causeway. One horse is put to the shafts, and the other, on which the driver is mounted, is yoked to a swing bar. The gunuers sit upon the ammunition boxes on either side of the gun, which is pivoted on a turntable in the centre of the cart, and the boxes being externally lined with steel form an admirable bullet screen for the men working the gun in action. The wheels, though light, are strong, and track with ordinary carriages. They are comparatively high, so as to run lightly over obstacles, and in fact, everything in the carriage is fitted for the wear and tear of rapid movement in conjunction with cavalry. In addition to this Army Service carriage there is another adapted to the Naval Service Gatling, which seems equally ingenious. It is a two-wheeled iron and brass carriage, carrying the gun and two ammunition boxes, each containing twelve feed-cases, so that the carriage is so arranged, that if the gun be removed a third ammunition chest can take its place, and it can then be used as a limber to another gun-carriage:

"By this arrangement there would be carried with the gun and limber sixty feed-cases, capable of containing 2,400 cartridges. The weight of this carriage with the gun and without cartridges is 615lbs. The wheels are of wood, and the carriage can easily be taken apart and packed in a ship's boat. An elevating fixture goes with this carriage, by means of which great elevation or depression can be rapidly given to the gun. The gun and elevating fixture can also be transferred to the rail of a ship or gunwale of a small boat, fixtures for the reception of the apparatus being attached to proper points on the rail or gunwale."

An illustration of the Gatling w

culty of sustaining the fire of a Gatling in this position has yet apparently to be overcome. From a side view the carriage of the field Gatling is as tiny a target in the shape of a gun as could be fired at. The horses, in fact, form the only object. But whether this gun can contend on equal terms with field artillery is a moot point. At all events, the utility for Gatlings for warfare under particular circumstances is unquestionable, and in this connection the latest announcement is that they are to form part of the equipment of the two expeditions into Central Africa, sent by the Khedive, and no doubt these machine guns will be found as serviceable there as] they proved in the Khivan campaign. culty of sustaining the fire of a Gatling in this position

and no doubt these machine guns will be found as serviceable there as they proved in the Khivan campaign.

Although mitrailleuses have now been generally accepted as inevitable weapons in future warfare, nothing has yet been authoritatively stated as to their status, nor have the tactics applicable to these guns been promulgated. Colonel Fletcher's lecture on the "Employment of Mitrailleurs," at the United Service Institution, was delivered at too early a period in their history to attract the attention it deserved, and it merely served to feel the pulse of the authorities as to the introduction of the Gatling into our Service. It is, therefore, we believe, contemplated to discuss the question once more in the theatre of that institution. The Admiralty has lately displayed its appreciation of the merits of the Gatling for service in ships and in cutters, and sooner or later a place will, we suppose, be found for them in the land service of the country.

"Intelligent men," says General Franklin in conclusion, "who have carefully watched and noted the march of improvement and of steady development of new ideas, will perceive and acknowledge that the day is not far distant when machine guns will be considered indispensible on the battle-field, and the nation that is the best provided with these arms, and has its soldiers and sailors drilled to serve them in the most scientific and perfect manner, will best preserve the lives of its people, and snatch victory from the standard of its opponents."

A NOTE AND QUERY.

THE SHIP'S COOK A GREAT OFFICER IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

"ACCORDING to an established form in the British navy, when a ship is paid off, no officer must quit the port, or consider himself discharged until the pennant is struck, which can only be done by the cook, as the last officer at sunset; and should he be absent no other person can perform the office, however desirous the officers may be of taking their departure, and although there may not be a single seaman or marine on board. A curious instance of this took place, on the Caledonia being paid off. When the time arrived for hauling down the pennant, no cook could be found, from which cause the officers were under the necessity of waiting a day or two until he made his appearance."

NAVAL CHRONICLES, Vol. XXXIII, p. 377.

Query.—How did this singular custom originate?
When was it discontinued in the British navy, or does it still exist?
P.

Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, on the retired list of the Army, died at his residence, Michigan avenue, Chicago Feb., 19th. Col. Sibley was born at Sutton, Mass., April, 20, 1806. In 1825 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating therefrom July 1, 1829, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. From this time until the year 1845 he was continuously on duty in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, holding the rank of Captain. He was sent to Texas in 1845, where he remained until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in which he took an active part under the command of General Scott, and was present at the taking of the City of Mexico. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he had attained the rank of Major, and commanded a battalion of infantry in Texas, which he was forced to surrender to the rebel Gen. Van Dorn. During the rebellion he served in California, where he commanded the Ninth United States Infantry, having been promoted Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment in 1861. In 1864 he was promoted Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, and held that command until 1866, when he was placed in command at Nashville, Tenn. He commanded at Savannah and the District of Georgia from 1867 until placed on the retired list in 1869, after having served forty years in the United States Army. Since his retirement Colonel Sibley has resided in Chicago.

T. H. REEVES, late Colonel Fourth Tennessee Infantry, Jonesboro, Tenn., publishes an address to "the officers and soldiers in East Tennessee, late of the Federal Army," in which he says: "All who favor a call for a preliminary meeting, say at Greenville, Tenn., early in the spring, to take the matter into consideration, and make the arrangements necessary for a Grand Rally of the 'Boys in Blue' somewhere in East Tennessee the coming fall, and who are willing to have their names appended to such a call will please furnish me by letter, by February 15th, 1875, with their names, rank, regiment and address, together with their views in the premises, and I will endeavor to carry out the wishes of all, who desire to perpetuate in peace, the ties of social friendship that in war united us as a band of brothers."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CROOK lately telegraphed to the Secretary of War from Prescott, Arizona, asking if the Senate had confirmed the brevet appointments for Indian service, and saying further: "I am very solicitous that the officers receive some mark of recognition for services that involved the greatest personal discomfort, and tested to the fullest extent their courage and ability. They feel, and justly, I think, discouraged that the only reward they can receive, though in many respects an empty one, is withheld."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Twelters invants.—This regiment held the second batalion drill of the season at the arsenal on Wednesday, February 24. At 8:10 r.w. First Sergeant's call was beaten, and it took twenty-seven minutes to equalize the regiment in eight commands of twelve files. This is the only weak point now left in the Twellth, and shows a lack of knowledge and solf-respect in the Sergeants not to their credit. True, other regiments are as bad, but the Twellth ought to set an example to the brigade in this as it does in everything. To one accustomed to camp life, where, from the instantion of the company remains in its place, the speciacle of looseness and straggling universal in militia regiments while waiting for equalization is very discouraging. The whole trouble is loose discipline, and that fatal habit of waiting for stragglers to fall in, and so encouraging unpunctuality. The remedy must be universal in the First Division to be effectual. General Shaler introduced punctuality in division reviews, and the Brigadiers and Colonels who will enforce it in brigade and regimental appointments will do more good than they are aware of. For our part, we would not make the server of part of the server of the server of the server of part of the server of the server of the server of part of the server of the server of the server of part of the server of part of the server of part of the server of the server of the server of part of the server of the

wheeled into fine perfectly. All this part of the drill was admirable, and terminated with a "place rest" of some minutes.

The drill recommenced with the advance and retreat in line, followed by a perfect double column, which changed direction by the right flank, and deployed to the right in excellent style. Close column on first division right in front, its deployment and a march in line back and forth, all perfect, concluded the drill. Lieutenaat-Colonel Cruger then took command, and Colonel Ward reviewed the regiment, after which the presentation mentioned in our last issue was in order. The steadiness of the regiment during the speeches and compliments was beyond praise.

On Saturday, February 27, the drum corps of the regiment gave an exhibition drill at the armory on Broadway, and Drum-Major Brown showed as perfect a drum corps as Colonel Ward did a regiment. The programme of calls included Assembly, Drummers, Adjutants, First Sergeants, Corporals, Salutes, Fatigue, Color, Surgeon's, Reveille, Breakfast, Dinner, Church, General, Water, Wood, Slow Retreat, Quick Retreat and Tattoo, in the first part, the second part being devoted to fancy quicksteps and the cheerful funeral march.

Company B, of the regiment, had an anniversary dinner on Washington's Birthday, to which sixty persons sat down. This company includes in its ranks many real veterans of the Mexican war and Rebellion. Of the original members, few are now alivo. Most have been happy enough not to die in their beds. May the present lot have as much luck.

Sevenne Infanter.—Pursuant to Special Orders from regimental headquarters, an election is ordered to be held.

room, as the roof is being removed. The armory committee will see to the removal of the mirrors, marble tablet, etc., if necessary, as part of the northern wall will be torn down. The following non-commissioned officers have been duly elected, First Sergeant J. H. Livingston, vice F. E. Serymser, warrant surrendered; Corporal Henry C. Tincker, vice J. H. Livingston, promoted; D. Henry Knowlton will serve on the recruiting committee, vice T. M. Cheesman, Jr., elected Secretary.

We have received from a correspondent in the Seventh the following communication about the late battalion drills of his regiment. Our correspondent says: "Considerable disappointment has been expressed in certain quarters that some of the companies of the Seventh regiment appeared to so great a disadvantage during the recent battalion drills. at the arsenal. It the disappointed ones will only consider that, until the present month, for several years back, the Seventh has had no battalion drills, nor been instructed in any manœuvres suitable for street or riot duty, for which service it has been supposed it was specially adapted, and will add to this, the unitness of the present armory, even for company drills, we think the men, at least, should be free from severe criticism. It is hoped the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, who deserves credit for what he has already mstituted in the regiment, will not forget that the citizens of New York look to the Seventh as a strong arm of defence in case of riot, and be prepared not to disappoint them."

citizens of New York look to the Seventh as a strong arm of defence in case of riot, and be prepared not to disappoint them."

ED.—The Seventh is so well known for its past services, that any little shortcomings of the present season will be gladly condoned by an intelligent public. For our own part, we do not see that either excuse or apology is needed for the late battalion drills. We have personally attended the arsenal, or have been there represented nightly, and have seen all sorts of drills, good, bad, and indifferent. It is not too much to say that in all that time we have seen only two regiments there, that filled the ideal of a National Guard regiment in almost every respect. Those regiments were the Seventh and Twelfth. In numbers there was no comparison. In drill and discipline there was little to choose between them. The first drill of the Twelfth slightly excelled the first and second drills of the Seventh, each with different companies. The third drill of the Seventh, with Companies A, B, and H, excelled that of the Twelfth, and was as near perfect as a drill could be. The second drill of the Fwelfth speaks for itself in our columns to-day. We are sincerely pleased to find that one regiment has been found to run the Seventh hard in precision, for such a fact will sput the latter to renewed efforts for the first place. A generous rivalry has been found to produce astonishing effects in Connecticut, where the competition is intensely keen; and any little bitterness of feeling at temporary successes very soon vanishes in the pride of belonging to a first class regiment. We fully expect that the next battalion drills of the Seventh will be great improvements on the first series. We expect that the Twelfth will improve in the same ratio. The Seventh will be great improvements on the first series. We expect that the regiment as to armory accommodations cannot be allowed to influence criticism in the case of one composed of such materials as the Seventh. Other regiments have poor armories. Outside of the

senal and the Twenty-second's armory, not a single decent drill-room exists in New York, and even these two are not large enough for a full battalion.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The right wing of this regiment was ordered te be drilled at the arsenal on Friday, February 26. The whole regiment turned out, however, or enough to make ten commands, variously numbering from nine to ten and eleven files. The First Lieutenant of Company I acted as Adjutant, and tried to form the battalion for dress parade. During the preliminaries the greater part of the non-commissioned staff stood behind the Colonel watching the proceedings. The Adjutant turned over the command to Colonel Spencer, who, after a little manual, discovered that the bayonets were unfixed. He wanted to order the Adjutant to reform the line, but hardly understood the way to do it. A happy thought occurred to him, and after a little hesitation, he announced the order "Dismiss your companies." At the reformation all the bayonets were fixed, except those of the sergeants, but the color guard made up for this by keeping their bayonets on the pieces.

The movements that followed after the formation for dress parade were those of a formation for drill. They began with column of lours going round the room, and inally wheeling left into line. Instead of dressing to the right, Colonel Spencer prefers the central formation, but omits to order any guides on the line. Close column on first division, right in front, and left in front, were then successively ployed and deployed. The Lieutenant-Colonel posted markers each time of ployment, the divisions closing in mass much within the prescribed distance of eighteen feet, not more than six, in fact. The formation of double column was decidedly mixed, the rear companies wandering about, trying to find each other. The deployment to the front was, whoever, good and rapid. The Colonel then tried the movements by flanks of sub-divisions, the order being "Companies, right forward, four right." The color company marched forward in line a

on his feet before an audicace and tries to think what to as more now alive. May the present lot have as much luck.

Seventh invanter.—Pursuant to Special Orders from regimental headquarters, an election is ordered to be held in Company K, of this command, at No. 44 University Place, on the 5th day of March, at 9 o'clock r. m., to fill the office of Second Lieutenant, which has become vacant the office of Second Lieutenant, which has become vacant by the resignation of John H. Leslin. Members are ordered to take their uniforms from their lockers in the company to take their uniforms from their lockers in the company letting the tactics take care of themselves, and does hardly

any better in March than it did in November. When we remember what the Fifth used to be in the days gone by, when its steady ranks were only excelled by those of the Seventh, it makes us regret the declenaion of such a fine regiment. Presentations of swords and epaulettes are all very well, if given for hard work and good service, but not one of the parties who received all these presents with so much parade, has shown himself to possess even that smallest part of an officer's acquirements, a knowledge of the tactics. Without exception, the drills of the fifth have been marked by blunders on the part of the field officers, unequalled by any except in the poor Fifty-fifth, and for the credit of the German citizens in the New York National Guard, it is time that one or two German officers should show that they know their business. At present, the Eleventh appears to monopolize the good German officers in the city. We hope to see this changed before long.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly di-

Guard. it is time that one or two cerman onecers should show that they know their business. At present, the Eleventh appears to monopolize the good German officers in the city. We hope to see this changed before long.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly director's meeting was held on Tuesday, March 2, at the office of the Association, 93 Nassus street, General Ward in the chair. Generals Woodward, McMahon, and Molineux were present, with Colonels Camp, Gildersleeve, and Wingate, Captains Storey, Cassy and Fulton, and Private Sanford. The Treasurer reported \$1,498.41 with \$5,000 still due from the State. It was resolved to raise the embankment and put a high and thick fence along the top to stop stray balls, as property owners behind the butts are threatening an injunction. It was resolved to send to the Adjutant-Generals the names of all regiments refusing to pay for their markers for last summer's practice, that the amount may be deducted from the regimental fund. Resolutions of regret at Colonel Church's retirement were passed, and he was elected a permanent honorary director. The executive committee was ordered to prepare for the spring match, and a \$150 rifle was announced as offered by the Remingtons for a prize. General McMahon's design for a life member's badge was then adopted. Three more directors were ordered to be elected at next meeting, in consequence of the resignation of Colonel Church, and of the fact that Generals Woodward and Shaler are ex-officio directors, being in high militia commands. The 200 yard refreshment stand was ordered to be altered to a barn. The committee on the International Match reported progress. The Secretary was directed to revise the list of life members, and measures were taken to advocate the insertion of the item of \$15,000 in the Supply Bill at Albany, for the "promotion of rifle practice."

An animated discussion then ensued on the question of square versus round targets at Creedmoor, the new Wimbledon for the older, but pointing out that the new Wimbled

for reconsideration. Colonels Gildersleeve, Wingate and Camp, Major Smith and Captain Fulton were appointed a committee to investigate and report at next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

Eight in Jayarny.—On Monday, March 1, this regiment held a battalion drill at the arsenal, commencing at the usual time, but with even smaller numbers than usual, eight commands of only twelve men each, in single rank. The commander of third company was an exception to the rule. He remained with his sword at a carry during the "sound off." The companies were dismissed and reformed for drill, brought up correctly from the rear, not the front. At the presentation, the commanders of the third, fourth, and sixth companies failed to salute. The first movement was column of fours round the room, halting, and wheeling left into line. Instead of dressing to the right, the order was given "Captains rectify the alignment," which consumed unnecessary time, and in which the Captain of the color company dressed to the right instead of the left. There was no disorder, and no gaps were left. Fours break from the right to march to the left, column of fours round the room and left into line wheel were all good: the advance and retreat in line good also. Column of fours on right into line was fair; its repetition good. Right of divisions rear into column, and the left into line wheel, were their places perfectly. The only mistake was made by the guides inverting their places on the line. The repetition was good, and the column of divisions was good. Here again the trouble lay in the small fronts. General Ward has done a good service in his brigade by prohibiting fronts below twelve, but the prohibition needs to be extended to twenty-four nall the division to make proper companies, concluded by a wheel into line, which was good.

The close column movements from line were then performed, with all the ordinary changes. These were close column on first division right in front, left in front, and on fourth division in same manner. All were fairl

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Captain Robert S. Orson, new commandant of Company K, announces the assu-

tion of command and direction of the company from February 17. He only asks the same characteristic respect, attention, and obedience already evinced, to ensure future success; and calls to mind the immediate necessity of complying with the "regimental bill of dress," in every particular; also to the fact that numbers should be increased. Members are notified that company drills are ordered from headquarters, and a failure to attend subjects them to a regimental fine, the same as battalion drills. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the board: First Sergeant, John Severia; Quartermaster-Sergeant, James A. Wilson; Sergeants, James H. Bonestill, George C. Quackenbush, Henry E. Bogardus, and Henry McLean; Criporals, Bernard Sammon and Eugens Seixas. Lieutenant Sandford A. Taylor will take charge of and instruct the recruit class, and will report to Lieutenant Taylor for duty.

Atsaule Valley Riels Club.—This enterprising club

cruit class, and will report to Lieutenant Taylor for duty.

AUSABLE VALLEY RIFLE CLUB.—This enterprising club held their first prize meeting on February 25 at Keeseville, N. Y. The prizes were in cash, \$25 for the first, \$15 for the second, and \$10 for the third. The distance was 200 yards; position, off-hand; number of shots, five; targets, new Wimbledon style; highest possible score, twenty-five; any rifle allowed, not over eleven pounds weight; any sights except telescopic. Two sighting shots were allowed. The committee of arrangements was composed of Messrs. G. C. Wilkinson, C. W. Rennell, and Frank Maddon. The weather was wet, disagreeable, and rainy. The targets were made in a very cheap and simple way, being wooden boxes forty inches square, twelve inches deep, set up on edge after being filled with sand. The face was covered with paper, and the holes patched with paper patches. The markers were able to patch three shots a minute. The shooting was remarkably good, much better as a rule than that done at Mount Vernon, as the leading scores below will show. Out of eighteen contestants, the average was 17.77 out of 25 points:

| Name and rifle. | | Score. | | | |
|---|---|--------|---|---|--------|
| Ira Flanders (Winchester Sporting N. M.) | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 - 23 |
| C. W. Rennell (Wilkinson Breech-Loader) | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-22 |
| O. Washburn (Robinson Breech-Loader) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-21 |
| G. C. Wilkinson (Wilkinson Breech-Loader) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-21 |
| John F. Hatch (Wilkinson Breech-Loader) | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 - 20 |
| J. D. Wilkinson (Robinson Magazine) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 - 20 |

Sixth Infantry.—This regiment will assemble at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, in fatigue uniform, with black belts, for drill and instruction, on Tuesday evenings, March 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock. The following appointments are announced: September 23, 1874, Abraham Shenfield to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, vice Charles H. Raynor, removed from State; William A. Gans to be Adjutant, vice A. Shenfield, promoted.

tant, vice A. Snenneid, promoted.

First Brigade.—The court-martial for the trial of officers of this brigade, for delinquencies at parades, drills, and meetings for improvement, acld pursuant to orders during the year 1874, is ordered to convene for the present year at the armory of the Seventy-first Infantry, Broadway, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, on Monday ovening, March 15, at 8 o'clock. Detail for the court: Colonel Richard Vues, commanding Seventy-first Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Camp, Twenty-second Infantry; Major William G. Wilson, Twelith Infantry. Major Robert W. De Forest, Brigade Judge-Advocate, will attend the court.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

-- LIEUTENANT BOGERT, Company B, Twenty-second, has resign

signed.

On Monday evening Henry Hesse was elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-eighth Battalion

MAJOR PARTHIDGE, of the Twenty-third, has resigned. As one of the best known and most popular officers of that command, his loss will be universally regretted.

- THE Tenth Infantry, of Albany, have elected Major Hora-tio P. Stackpole. Company E have elected Captain William E.

- Two members of the Seventh died last week and were burled, William Albert, of Company E, and Curtis Lewis, of Company C. - By request of Colonel Stauf, Captain Adolf Meylich, of the Ninety-sixth, will be sent before the examining board.

- Batters K, First Division, drilled at the arsenal on Thursday, March 4.

— The Third Cavalry continues its drills at 89 Bowery all this week, except Saturday. ek, except Saturday.

- The Seventy-first has given up arsenal drills for the

-THE left wing of the Ninety-sixth was ordered to drill at the Elm street armory on Thursday, February 25.

THE Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second, had a dinner at the Union Square Hotel on Friday, March 5.

JUNE 29 is the date of the International Return Match, held hablin or Kildare. A committee of reception has been ap-ated to welcome the American team.

THE Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, drilled at the mory in Williamsburg on Thursday, February. The drill was

as usual.

— The left wing of the Thirty-second, composed of Companies E, F, C, and H, held a battalion drill at their armory in Williams-burgh on Wednesday, February 24.

— The only drills of the Seventh at the arsenal this week are by company on Tuesday and Friday nights. On Friday Companies G and H are going to try and make a battalion.

and it are going to try and masses obstance.

— The money continues to pour in for the expenses of the merican team to Ireland, and our marksmen have nothing to but practice away when the weather opens.

— Naxr Monday, Colonel Cavanagh will put the Sixty-ninth rough the school of the battaline at the arsenal, and a large dience will attend to see the performance.

— KLERY'S Troop drilled in Germania Assembly Rooms sabre exercise, in full uniform, on Washington's Birthday. T drilled well, being the only cavalry company in New York fit to handle a sabre properly.

so nance a sacre property.

The programme for the International Match entertal
reases in interest. Mr. J. H. Bird has sold 500 tickets,
red a hundred dollars for a single proseculum box. "
musicians with a leader have voluntered to play, free.

— The non-commissioned officers of the Seventh drill at the areenal on Saturday, March 6. They generally parade quite a little battallon, and there is not much to find fault with in their drill, as things go in the National Guard.

arill, as things go in the National Guard.

— The Seventh Regiment Armory Bill has been reported adversely and unanimously by the committee in charge. Another bill for purchasing a plot at Sixty-fifth street for the same purpose was finally referred back to the Committee on Cities.

pose was finally referred back to the Committee on Cities.

—The seventh band concert of the Twenty-third regiment takes place on Saturday, March 8, at the regimental armory in Clermont avenue, near Myrtle. Conterno's band has made itself such a repulsation for good music this winter that the concerts are always crowded.

—It the last "Changes in the National Guard," by a compositor's error, the name of Colonel Begy appeared as commissioned to the Forty eighth. This was wrong. He is the Colonel of the Fifty Fourth. The Forty-eighth is commanded by Colonel Albert F. Smith.

— COMPANY G, of the Twenty-seventh regiment, inspected thirty-eight rank and file on Thursday, February 25. The drill was fair, and the appearance of the men excellent. Lieutenant-Colonel Huss has now finished his inspections, and Major De Witt's wing is in order next.

De Witt's wing is in order next.

— The Ninety-sixth seems to be in a bad way, and unless better order is shown, we should not be surprised to hear of its disbandment. Regiments will have to mind how they behave this year, as the temptations to consolidate and disband will be great, and the poorest regiments will go first.

— Now that the Sixth has a drill-room, we hope to see it improve rapidly. Colonel Van Wyck is competent enough, and all that the regiment needs is a little steady work. We refrain from noticing fully the drill of Tuesday, March 2 (this week), as much could not fairly be expected of a regiment so long out of the harness. Its later drills will receive full comment.

— Own wore veteran association has been formed that of the

— ONE more veteran association has been formed, that of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, at Fonds. A few years more, and these reunions will be impossible, or too melancholy, from the gaps in attendance, to give pleasure. While old comrades live, it is well to meet, at leat once a year, to talk over old days.

days.

The Fifty-fifth drilled at the areenal on Thursday, February S, with only four companies of twelve front. We refrain from comment. Colonel Gilon is trying hard to remake the regiment, but finds it, like pulling teeth, a disagreeable job. He wasts exactly twenty-six new officers, to replace twenty-six who ought to resign. Here is a chance for ambitious privates in the Seventh and Twelfth.

This company I, of the Twenty-seventh, was inspected at Port-chester by Lieutenant-Colonel Huss on Tuesday, February 33. This company has forty-five men on its rolls; and forty-four turned out for inspection. The discipline was as good as a company of Regulars in every respect, and far ahead of anything ever before seen in a company of militia in the State of New York. The drill was very good, and Captain Cnaffield received deserved credit from the inspecting officer for the perfection to which he has brought his company in less than six months.

— The ball of the First Battalion on Tuesday evening, March 2, was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has transpired this winter. The uniform of the battallon—a medification of that of its renowned original, the Hawkins Zouaves—is exceptionally handsome and showy. The reputation of the regiment for hospitality and courtesy attracted crowds of Iadies, and the whole scene was as beautiful as could well be imagined. Irving Hall has seldom had a gayer and more brilliant assemblage within its walls.

— After the drum colps reception at the armory of the

its walls.

AFTER the drum coips reception at the armory of the Twelfth, mentioned elsewhere, those present were invited to partake of a bounteons collation to which ample justice was done. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing, recitations, speeches, etc. Among those who contributed to the amusement of the gneats were Mesers. Brown, Decker, Isaacs, and Kelley, of the Twelfth: Mesers, Jenks, Harrington, Turner, and Scott, of the Seventy-first drum corps. Prominent among those present we noticed Captains Brady, Healy, and Van Renssellaer, Adjutant Murphy, Lieutenants Williams, Walker, Riker, and Waller. The whole affair passed off nicely, all having enjoyed themselves right royally.

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND INFANTRY.— Captain Carl C. Engel, commanding Company B, and Captain Maurice F. Brennan, commanding Company C, assembled their respective commands, in fatigue uniform, at National armory, New Haven, on Thursday, March 4, 1878, at 8:30 o'clock F. M., for battalion drill. This drill will be noticed

MASSACHUSETTS.

maximation of the plans and distributed and the state are at present greatly interested in regard to the proposed rifle range to be constructed upon the State camp grounds at South Framingham. Upon examination of the plans and diagrams, it is found that a range of 1,000 yards can be constructed, provided the marsh at the rear of the grounds be filled in. In order to do this it is prosed to cut away a part of the hill at the rear of the arsenal, and use the earth for filling a portion of the marsh, which would require 40,000 cubic yards of filling. That portion of the hill remaining will make a natural wall, thirty feet in height. It must also be taken into consideration that, by filling in, the effective area of the parade ground will be doubled, thus affording more room for military maneuvres. It is evident that a splendid range can be constructed at a small expense if the Legislature see fit to grant the necessary amount. The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia is generally well provided for, but what it needs is a rifle range where each organization in the State can, at least once a year, assemble for rifle practice, as the majority of the men turn out simply for the amusement it affords, and not for any particular desire to perfect themselves in marksmanship. It can therefore hardly be regarded as of much benefit to the men, and by many it is deemed an injury. New York is far ahead of Massachusetts in regard to rifle practice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some measures are taken very soon, Connectice, and unless some

Becond Battalion of Infantry, Quartermaster Jas. W. Somers.

"The new uniform of the Fifth regiment of Infantry is as follows; Dark blue frock coat with three rows of gilt buttons, sarlet cuts then do the skirt trimmed with a gold cord, the skirt trimmed with a scarlet cuts trimmed with gold cord, the skirt trimmed with sold cord, the skirt tri

CAPTAIN NICHOLS, of Company G, First regiment of Infantry (Fusileers), has resigned.

THE annual dinner and ball of the Roxbury City Guard, Company D, First regiment of Infantry, takes place on Monday, March 24.

THE ROXDURY Horse Guards, Company D., First Battalion of Cavalry, are to have a "calico" party on the evening of Wodnesday, March 17.

THE inspection of Battery A, First Battalion of Light Artillery takes place at their armory on Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.

O'CLOCK P. M.

THE members of the Eighth regiment of Infantry, Colone
Peach, are to have a regimental ball at Music Hall, Lynn, the
evening preceding Fast Day.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The California militia around San Francisco had a parade on Washington's Birthday, with three regiments and a battalion of infantry, two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery. The Regular officers at the post helped the militiamen, who seem to be remarkably modest and fond of work. One Regular officer mounted the guard; another lent horses, drivers, guns, and himself for captain, to the artillerists. They had a fine review and a sham-battle, and everything went off splendidly. The California National Guard bids fair to become a splendid body of troops very soon, for they stick close to their Regular brethren and take advice thankfully. PERU. PERU.

PERU.

American Riple Club of Lima.—The American Rifle Club of Lima, Peru, is making good progress, judging by some of the targets made. The one made by F. L. Crosby, Esq., Secretary of the club, compares favorably with some of our Creedmoor targets, and was made like them with the Remington sporting rifle, at 100 yards, off-hand, his ten shots on Creedmoor targets would have counted 37 in a possible 40; at 150 yards, 36 in a possible 40, and at 200 yards, where only twe shots were fired, 18 in a possible 30. The members of the club are now preparing for longer range shooting, and as the other nationalities, stimulated by the success of the American Club, have formed themselves into rifle clubs, they expect to have lively times. The German Club has already existed for several years, but use a rest altogether; but the Fagilish and French clubs will probably conform to the rules of Creedmoor. A challenge given to the world by Creedmoor to. shoot in 1878, during the Centennial celebration, would probably be accepted by more than one club, owing its existence to the impulse given to rifle shooting by Creedmoor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. A. H., Boston, Mass., February 15, asks whether there are any chances for an experienced ex-officer of the Volunteers in the late war to receive service and commission with the Khedive of Egypt, and the manner of application. Answer.—There is no chance, unless the applicant goes to Egypt with first class credentials to make personal application, and then the chances would not be very favorable.

H. L., Fort Hamilton, February 23, 1875, aska: 1. Can a describer who surrendered himself under the President's Proclamation be made a non-commissioured officer? 2. Can his testimony be objected to successfully on a court-martial on the grounds of his having deserted? Answers.—1. We see no reason use a should not, if he proved himself fit for the place after his partion. 2. We see nothing in the law to bar his testimony. Note.—In a short time, we expect to be able to present authoritative decisions as to the absolute status of soldiers surrendered under the proclamation. At present there is some dispute.

proclamation. At present there is some dispute.

M. V. M. asks: 1. During the inspection of the successive companies of a battalion what do the lieutenants do with their swords? They are down already, the men being at an order arms. Do they come to a carry at the word attention, or are they inspected as prescribed for non-commissioned staff by par. 762. 2. Does O'Rourke's Sword Manual have any force since the new Tactics have been prescribed? Answen.—1. The officers' swords are not inspected as prescribed for the non-commissioned staff. Arms being at an order, their swords remain in the position prescribed in par. 757 at the approach of the inspector. 2. O'Rourke's Sword Manual does not apply in any case covered by the Tactics. [By authority of General Upton.]

by the Tactics. [By authority of General Opton.]

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, President of the Geographical Society of England, in some remarks at a recent meeting at London, took credit to the society of which he is president for their share in launching the great undertaking of the British Arctic Expedition. Prominent among those who had helped in that work were to be mentioned Admiral Sherard Osborn, Dr. Hooker, the President of the Royal Society, and especially Com. Markbam, who by his Northern cruise in 1873 had successfully proved the power of steam in overcoming the difficulties of Arctic navigation. After a compliment to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the speaker proceeded to treat of the arrangements that had been and were being made for the expedition. Two vessels, the Discovery and the Alert, are being prepared; the supreme command is to be in the hands of Captain Nares, late captain of the Challenger, of great experience in all naval matters and in Arctic discovery, and in Capt. Stevenson and Com. Markham he would find most able coadjutors. The preparations at Portsmouth were being actively forwarded by Sir Leopold M'Clintock. Zoologists and botanists had been appointed, and the speaker trusted that a geologist would be added. There was, too, in course of preparation, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Clements Markham, secretary to the Society, a manual which is to furnish information with regard to other expeditions, for instruction and reference, to be accompanied by reprints from other languages relating to the subject, the whole when completed to form a valuable manual of Arctic geography.

That the work of "subjugating" the South is not altogether tested to the subject were tested to the subject the study to even the subject were of the

That the work of "subjugating" the South is not altogether tasteful to even the enlisted men of the Army, is shown by a letter we have received from an enlisted man at Little Rock Burracks, Arkansas. The writer says: "Do you not think that it is now time for the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry to have an opportunity of viewing the Plains for once in their life. The members of the Sixteenth Infantry have been so long performing duty in the South that the men are actually tired of such soldiering. As for my part I am tired of the South, tired of purchasing paper collars, fancy gaiters, red and blue neckties, straw hats, etc., as it takes the most of my pay to keep up with the times. If we were ordered to the frontiers a man might be able to save a little of his pay, but under present circumstances it is utterly impracticable for soldiers of the Sixteenth to save anything, as there is scarcely one man out of ten wears Government shoes, stockings or shirts, on even inspections, guard mount or any other duty."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

SAYS the London United Service Gazette: "The statement which has appeared in some foreign and provincial newspapers with respect to the expulsion from an English Club on the Continent of a British officer of noble family for improper practices at cards is, the Daily News says, well founded, but there is no truth in the rest of the story. Readers of the Gazette will know the sequel.'

The seventh volume of "The official Narrative of the Franco-German War," edited by the German General Staff, is now out. It treats of the strategical movements that led to the crowning fight, the battle of Sedan—namely, the march of the Army of the Meuse and the Third Army to the North. It was on the 25th of August that General von Moltke devised a plan for a combined movement of the German armies to meet Marshal MacMahon. The German armies to meet Marshal MacManon. The volume contains ten maps and diagrams demonstrating the various movements of the troops, also a large plan of the battle of Beaumont at three different stages. An appendix is added of ordres de bataille, official reports, and other papers.

official reports, and other papers.

The number of stars and decorations distributed among the leading generals of the German army must be occasionally slightly embarrassing to the distinguished beaters. The German Crown Prince has no less than 58 stars and crosses which he is entitled to wear: his uncle, Prince Charles, and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, follow next with 48 each; Prince Bismarck has no less than 40, which he may find it difficult to dispose even over his broad chest; Counts Moltke and Roon have 39 each; Field-Marshal von Manteuffel and General von Tresten, 32; General von Stosch has 29; Field-Marshal Count Wrangel, 28; General von Blumenthal, 27; Herwarth Wrangel, 28; General von Blumenthal, 27; Herwarth von Bittenfield, 23; Von der Groeben, 22; and Von Fransecky and Von Podbielsky, 21 each.

The Archduke Johann Salvator of Austria, Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, has published a pamphlet on the Austrian Artillery Service, in which, after avowing that the Empire has hardly any heavy cannon at its disposal, he proceeds to represent war with Germany as impending. "Germany," he says, "cannot but want to extend her frontiers in an eastern direction, and as Austria can rely upon the friendship of Russia in the next contest, she had better prepare for it without fear or delay." The Berlin National Zeitung, commenting upon these views and opinions, regrets that Austrian archdukes should think fit to regrets that Austrian archdukes should think fit to make Pronunciamientos at variance with the avowed policy of their government. The Emperor has placed the archduke under military arrest in his own apart-

MR. E. J. REED, writing of the circular iron-clads MR. E. J. REED, writing of the circular iron-clads known as "Popoffka," from the name of their distinguished originator, Admiral Popoff, which the Russian government are building, and which are thought by some to be destined to play an important part in the future Eastern war when that arrives, says: "I cannot deny myself the pleasure of remarking that they undoubtedly possess the great merit of floating powerful guns and armor of great thickness in an extremely economical manner; and if it should be found that the requisite speed cannot be obtained with sufficient economy in such vessels, they lend themselves to improvement in this respect most readily and economically, as they could be furnished remselves to improvement in this respect most readily and economically, as they could be furnished with lengthened bows and sterns without the necessity of any other material or expensive alterations, and would then compare very favorably indeed with the iron-clads of other countries."

and would then compare very favorably indeed with the iron-clads of other countries."

THE Western Morning News, of England, says: "A few weeks ago the Lord Clyde, armor-plated ship, being in dock at Keyham, efforts were made to stop the growth of fungi on board. Holes of different sizes were bored in various parts of her hull, and carbolic acid was injected in these places freely with the view of eradicating the fungi. She was undocked and placed in the harbor, fires were lighted and kept burning in various parts of the ship, raising the temperature to above 120 deg. on an average. Some very fine specimens of fungi have been produced from the ship, but it was hoped that the means taken would have subdued the growth. This effect was indeed caused while that temperature was kept up, but within the last few days the fires have been put out and the vessel has been brought into Keyham Basin. She is now to be opened in several places by cutting holes through the side for the purpose of ventilation, but since the temperature has been reduced to its normal heat fungi are again making their appearance, and can be seen through the test holes. The new growth is easily distinguished from that which previously existed."

In the Report just made by the British Royal

guished from that which previously existed."

In the Report just made by the British Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Civil Service, appears the following passage with reference to the employment of soldiers as clerks in government offices: "But whilst it may possibly be advisable to extend the employment of such men in the War Office and its subordinate departments under military officers, we doubt whether the antecedents of a soldier's life are such as to make this source of supply one that could be depended on for the service generally." On the above the United Bervice Gasette remarks: "It is needless to say that

no officer served on the Royal Commission, or these words would never have been inserted without a protest. We are confident that wherever soldiers or pensioners are now employed as clerks, either in official or private life, they give thorough satisfaction. Their previous training peculiarly qualifies them for performing their duties methodically and conscientiously, and their position amply insures their trustworthiness."

THE Broad Arrow hears that "Sir William Armstrong is making considerable progress with the loading apparatus of H. M.'s armor-plated turret-ship Thunderer, and she will be ready in a very-short time to receive her guns. The loading is to be performed by hydraulic power, and the apparatus devised is somewhat similar to that proposed by Mr. Stevens, an American, some years since. The gun is allowed to recoil when fired until it is entirely within the turret, when the muzzle is depressed almost to the level of the deck, and the turret is wheeled round to a certain position away from the enemy, where the charge is raised to the mouth of the gun on a truck, and is rammed home by a piston which THE Broad Arrow hears that "Sir William Arm on a truck, and is rammed home by a piston which comes up through the deck. This movement per on a truck, and is rammed home by a piston which comes up through the deck. This movement performed, the gun is run up ready for firing again, as the turret returns to its old position. The hydraulic pumps are worked by steam direct from the ship's engines, and several ingenious improvements have been introduced."

Some official experiments with ship lights have lately been made at Trieste. The experiments were conducted with ordinary hand lanterns with wicks of the smallest size. Two lanterns with white glasses were supplied, one with petroleum and the other with paraffin. A third lantern with white glass was supplied with olive oil, as were five other lanterns with colored glasses, viz., one with a red glass, by Saulter and Limonier of Paris; one green, of Bohemian make; one green, by Saulter and Limonier of Paris; one dark blue, by Barbier and Fenestre of Paris; and one intense blue by Saulter and Limonier. Of the white lights, the petroleum was found to be as intense and more steady than the paraffin. Of the olive oil lights, at a distance of half an Austrian sea-mile, the dark blue was wholly invisible, and the intense blue very nearly so. At distances of two Austrian sea miles and over, the white was most visible, red next, and green last. Some official experiments with ship lights have distances of two Austrian sea miles and over, the white was most visible, red next, and green last. The conclusions arrived at were that blue lights are quite useless; green may be advantageously combined with white at short distances, but over two miles, white and red only should be used.

"ALTHOUGH the navy was not honored with a word in the Queen's Speech," says the London Broad Arrow, "it has not taken long for Parlament to bestow some notice on it. The first to give tongue is Mr. Bentinck, who, apparently for want of anything better to say, considered that 'an apprehension prevailed, whether well-founded or not, that our navy was not in the condition in which it ought to be." This yer, was remark was followed by the prevailed, whether well-founded or now, that on navy was not in the condition in which it ought to be.' This very wise remark was followed by the chirping chorus of 'Hear, hear,' which usually accompanies such remarks. Why this should be it is difficult to say, though it is hardly probable that the House regarded it as a matter for congratulation that the efficiency of the navy should be doubted. But the remark was safe: it might mean anything or nothing; and it was calculated to draw the House. However, he thought the question of sufficient gravity to justify his allusion to it in the Report on the Address, although he did not consider it desirable to suggest any remedy or specify any defect. Very wisely and much more to the purpose was his remark that, having regard to continental armaments, it was doubly necessary now that our navy should it was doubly necessary now that be placed on a satisfactory footing.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silver-miths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the

THE science of advertising is one which can be learned by experience only, and like everything else requiring study and akill, is best understood by those houses whose sole business it is; hence, we regard that advertiser as peculiarly fortunate who is enabled to secure the services of a reliable agent, conversant with the whole subject, and able, by his experience, knowledge, and general reputation with both the public and the publishers, to offer all the advantages and emoluments that can only be possessed by a first-class house. Among those houses of known solidity and promptness, whose merits are universally recognized and whose reliability and skill remain unquestioned, perhaps that of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, is most deserving of mention and confidence. A close attention to business, a watchfulness over the best interests of their customers, and a promptness in the execution of all orders intrusted to their care has been the characteristic of the firm from the outset, and has done much to ingratiste them in public favor. They have always possessed the best facilities for doing work both cheap and well, and by promptness and fair dealing succeed in procuring from publishers; in all cases, the lowest cash rates; and, by so doing, distance their competitors in a majority of cases when figuring upon large estimates.—Frank Lesite's Hustratest.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All drug-rists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New York.

MARRIED.

Announcements of Marriages FUTT CENTS each, and the sig-ature and address of the party sending should accompany the otice.

WINSLOW-SHEARMAN.—At New Bedford, Mass., on the 14th January, in the North Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. quint, D.D., George F. Winslow, M.D., U. S. Navy, to VIRGINIA SHEARMAN, of that city.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head withou charge. Oblivary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the questio of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BEERR.—On the 20th inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y., of scarlet ever, Jessie Lillian, only child of Major William S. and Sophia parks Beebe, aged 19 months and 24 days.

Bell.—At New Brunswick, N. J., February 19, Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. Bell, U. S. Navy, in the 77th year of his age.

CARAHER.—At Fort Garland, C. T., January 2, Emirx, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. A. P. Caraher, aged 3 years, 3 months and 32 days.

and 22 days.

CURRY.—At Fort Monroe, Va., March 1st, 1875, Dorothea C.

CURRY, aged 37, and Lina Curry, aged 6, the wife and only
daughter of First Lieutenant James Curry, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

DE WITT.—At Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday, the 14th of February, Mark B. DE Witt, wife of Louis B. de Witt, and daughter
of General Henry Brewerton, U. S. Army.

OBITHARY.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE CAPT. WM. H. BARTHOLOMEW, BYT.-MAJOR, U. S. A. When the first call for troops was issued by President Lincoln in April. 1861. Capt. Bartholomew was in Schuylkill Co., Fenna. He responded at once to the call, and arrived in Pottsville a day too late to join the "Washington Artiliery" of that town, of which he was. a member; but though disappointed, alled with patriotism, he and two comrades likewise belated proceeded at their own expense to join their company. At Harrisburg, Capt. B. was again disappointed, as the company had left for Washington, but, persisting, he and comrades left Harrisburg at 3 a.m. April 30. At 8 a.m. they reached Cockeysville, Md., where they found the bridge burning, and could proceed no further by rail. The railroad company volunteered to carry the passengers back to Harrisburg, and Capt. B. and his friends held a council of war. The decision was onward; so taking their baggage, they starce to walk to Baltimore, eighteen miles distant. After starce to walk to Baltimore, eighteen miles distant. After starce in the startes of the company of the reporters of the Baltimore, eighteen miles distant. After startes to walk to Baltimore, eighteen miles distant. After startes to walk to Baltimore, eighteen miles distant. After startes to the startes of the reporters of the Baltimore and the second distance of the party of the reporters of the Baltimore and the second distance of the party of the reporters of the Baltimore and the second distance of the party of the reporters of the Baltimore and the second distance of the party went to the Sun office and secured it. Capt. B. and one of the party went to the Sun office and secured it. Capt. B. and one of the party went to the Sun office and secured it. Capt. B. and one of the party went to the Sun

REEVET-MAJOR PREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

The following resolutions, passed last December, have just eached our office. They concern a gallant young officer now one to his rest:

reached our office. They concern a gallant young officer now Milly art of the State of New York, New York, December 9, 1874.

Headquarters Commandery of the State of New York, New York, December 9, 1874.

This Commandery is called to mourn the loss of another comrade, Brevet Major Frederic De Fryster, late U. S. Volunters, who died the 30th day of October, 1874.

At the commencement of the late war he was but nineteen years of age. Reared in affinence, and feeble in health, he nevertheless, responded promptly to the call of his country. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the New York State Militain in 1861, and in the first battle of Bull Run was commended by his General Officer for efficiency and calm courage.

In 1862, when his regiment again entered the Service, he took the position of Second Licutenant, but was early assigned to medical duty. From exposure, he contracted the peninsula fever, the seeds of which were never eradicated.

The heroic sacrifices of the war can never be fully known, for there were thousands of young men who, like Major De Peyster, on the very threshold of manhood and frail in body, relinquished the comforts of luxurious homes, and, without thought of self, went into the contest, and gave their lives a sacrifice to their country. Their praises will not be sung by poets, nor their deeds be recorded by historians, but their memories will remain forever fresh in the hearts of their comrades and friends.

Resolved, That this tribute be entered upon the minutes of this Commandery, and published in the Anary Ann Navy Journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Horario C. Kirke, Byt. Col. U. S. Vols. W. H. Thomas, Chaplain, U. S. Vols. Committee.

HOBATIO C. KING, Byt. Col. U. S. Vols.
W. H. THOMAS, Chaplain, U. S. Vols.
Cus. McMillan, Byt. Col. U. S. Vols.